The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Title Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers

New York and London

Vol. XXXVII., No. 24. Whole No. 973 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 12, 1908 Price 10 Cents

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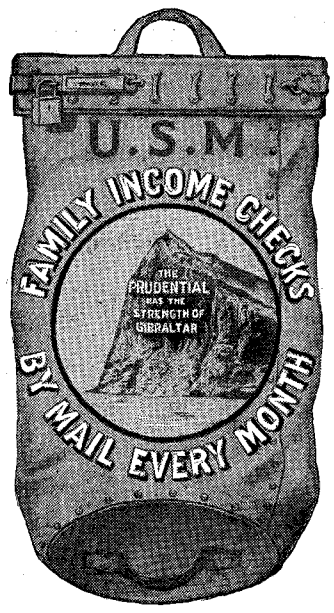

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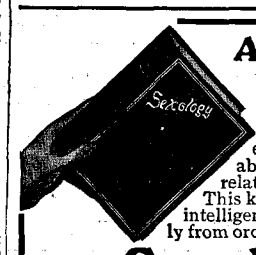

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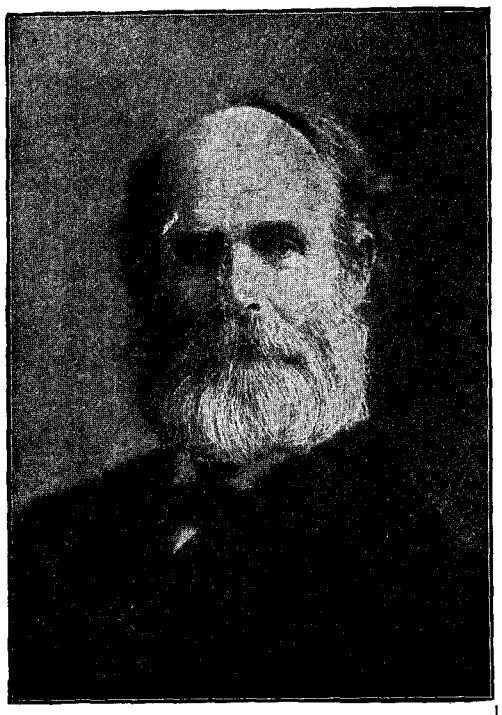

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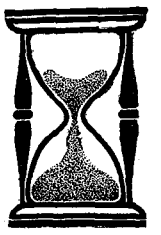

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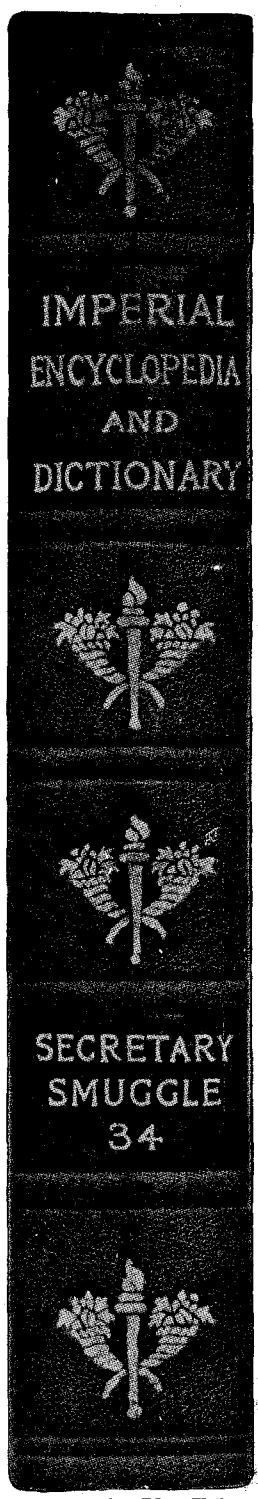

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Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVII., NO. 24 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 12, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 973

TOPICS OF THE DAY

EVILS OF OUR NAVAL BUREAUCRACY

THE press, the President, and the younger school of naval officers are practically unanimous in describing the bureau system as a veritable Old Man of the Sea astride the shoulders of our Navy Department, and there is a growing conviction that Congress should relieve our first line of defense of this handicap. Among the papers demanding the reform or abolition of the bureaus are the Boston *Herald*, the Chicago *Tribune*, the New York *Herald*, *Sun*, *Post*, and *Press*, the Washington *Times*, the Philadelphia *Press*, the Indianapolis *Journal*, and the Milwaukee *Free Press*, while up to the present we have searched the editorial columns in vain for any whole-hearted defense of the bureau system. While the country awaits the action of Congress in this matter it is comforted with rumors of such minor reforms as the new Secretary of the Navy may be able to bring about in the administrative machinery of his department.

President Roosevelt, in an interview reported in the current *Pearson's Magazine*, asserts that the reorganization of the Navy Department is "absolutely necessary." He wishes to do as much for the Navy in this respect as he has done for the Army. It will be remembered that the great reform in the Army was the creation of the General Staff. This body is composed of forty-six officers, ranking from captains up, and its function is to devise ways of increasing our military efficiency. "The wisdom of giving the Navy the benefit of a similar organization has long been patent," says the New York *Tribune*, "and there can be little doubt that the requisite step will be taken before many years." In the meantime, it states, Secretary Newberry "plans materially to enlarge what is known as the General Board and to broaden its functions" —altho it must still, until Congress decrees otherwise, remain an advisory body only.

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THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Truman Handy Newberry, who many hope will prove the new St. George to confront the dragon of naval bureaucracy.

The defect of the bureau system, according to Capt. A. T. Mahan (our best-known naval authority), in his new book on "Naval Administration and Warfare," is that "no means is provided for coordinating the action of the bureaus except the single authority of the Secretary." As the Secretary is a civilian, and usually without a profound knowledge of naval affairs, in effect the Department has as many heads as there are chiefs of bureaus —that is to say, eight. Not long ago, one story has it, the captain of a battle-ship received orders from one bureau to sail from the New-York navy-yard at once, but at the same time was threatened with court-martial by another bureau if he did so. "The impossibility of getting military counsel and planning from the bureau heads is so plain," says the New York *Evening Post*, "that the agitation for a navy general staff is the result."

As far back as 1875 a witness before the House Naval Committee testified that "the bureau system was gradually undermining the discipline of the Navy Department, and must sooner or later be changed." Ten years later President Cleveland referred in his annual message to "the humiliating weakness of the present organization" of the Navy Department. Yet the situation remains practically unchanged. "Naval administration as it is," remarks one paper, "bears such an unusual crop of fat plums that strong pressure of public opinion will be required to force the politicians to relinquish their familiar perquisites."

Millions and millions of dollars have been misspent under the bureau system, asserts Henry Reuterdahl in an interview with a New York *Sun* reporter, in the course of which he says: "We have reached the astonishing conclusion that the bureau system for the sake of hiding its own shortcomings would sacrifice the welfare of the whole Navy and possibly the chance of winning in war." Writing on the same subject in the December *Pearson's*, he continues his indictment in the following words:

"Here is briefly the make-up of the Navy Department—the bureau system. The Secretary of Navy is usually a politician, a

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civilian who knows nothing of ships. The Assistant Secretary has in most cases no knowledge of naval affairs. The management of the Navy's business is divided among eight bureaus under the Secretary. The heads of five of these bureaus, by courtesy 'Admirals,' belong to the civil branch, and are non-combatants. The heads of the other three are of the line, and we find that the Navy, which is a military institution, has a majority of non-combatants among its governors. Under the supervision of these bodies the entire floating material is manufactured and maintained. No officer in the Navy Department is specially authorized by law to advise the Secretary how the Navy shall prepare for war, the sole object for which our ships are built. Each of the bureaus has equal authority. They are eight little principalities, each conducting its own business by itself, all independent of one another and securely entrenched, each behind its own appropriations (granted by Congress) and each disbursing its own funds under the nominal direction of the Secretary. There is no cooperation unless it pleases the bureau chiefs, and the intricacy of the machinery is such that it becomes almost impossible to establish responsibility. The coercion within is powerful. Social and political influences may turn an officer fresh from sea duty into the stanchest bureaucrat. That he becomes a defender is human nature. . . . . .

"The American business man will accept any suggestion which increases the output, it matters not who makes the recommendation—the office boy or the superintendent. The Navy Department is the only organization which does not pursue this policy."

The results of the bureau system on land, says Mr. Reuterdahl, "would turn a commercial man's hair gray." "Were the navy-yards put on a sound business basis, at least one battle-ship could be built yearly with the money saved." Last year at the Key West Naval Station, we are told, $94,318 was expended for labor, while the value of the products turned out was only $7,126. "Yet Congress voted an additional $44,500 of public money to be wasted on this coral reef." Again, we read, in the New-Orleans navy-yard $75,000 was expended to do $1,000 worth of work.

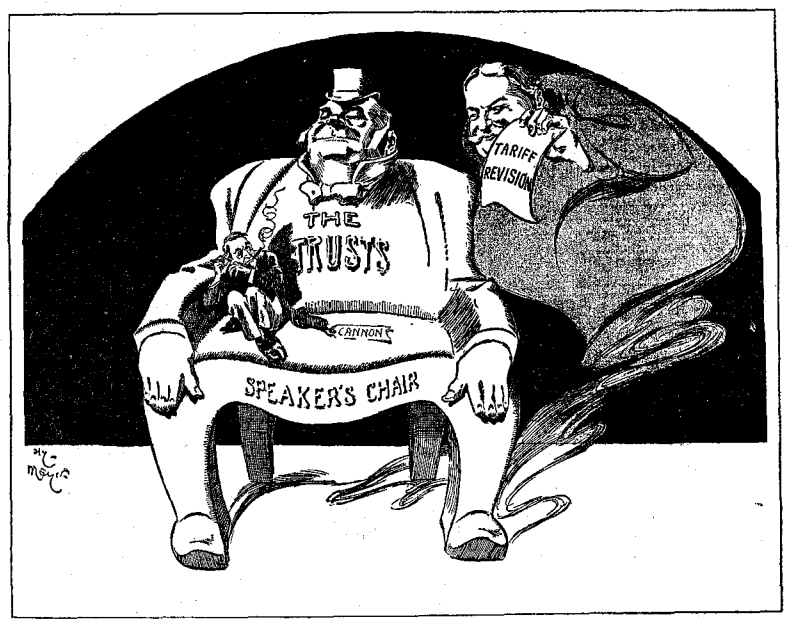
The bureaucracy which controls the Navy is red tape personified, says the Indianapolis *Journal*, and it "must go." There should be in the next Congress, thinks the Chicago *Tribune*, enough friends of the Navy "to make a clean sweep of the pernicious bureau system."

MULTIMILLIONAIRES IN THEIR OWN DEFENSE

IN the course of two articles by John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie on entirely different subjects, in the December *World's Work*, each gives us an illuminating justification of his right to his great riches. Mr. Rockefeller's article is mainly devoted to elucidating "the difficult art of giving," and should prove helpful to any who experience difficulty along this line, while Mr. Carnegie's article is in the main an argument for taxing great fortunes heavily by death-duties. It will be seen that each of these topics naturally prompts the reader to ask what right the multimillionaire has to his hundreds of millions in the first place, and neither one of these writers flinches from the question. Mr. Rockefeller says:

"Investigation will show that the great fortunes which have been made in this country, and the same is probably true of other lands, have come to men who have performed great and far-reaching economic services—men who, with great faith in the future of their country, have done most for the development of its resources. The man will be most successful who confers

STANDPATTER.—"I guess it's my move."
—Hagen in the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*.



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THE BOGIE-MAN.
—Meyer in the New York *Times*.

"NOW KILL THE GOOSE."
—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail*.

TARIFF SKETCHES.

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A HALL IN ONE OF E. J. BERWIND'S HOMES.

the greatest service on the world. Commercial enterprises that are needed by the public will pay. Commercial enterprises that are not needed fail, and ought to fail."

Mr. Rockefeller then goes on to outline at considerable length his philosophy of giving, but again returns to the defense of wealth. He writes:

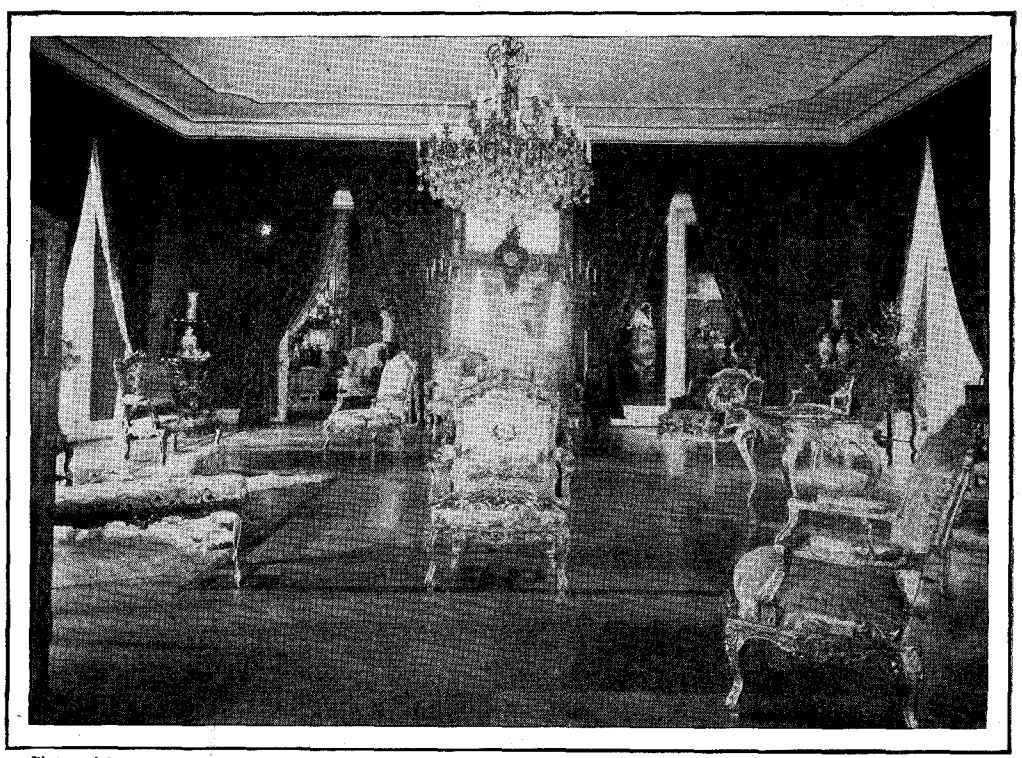
"It may be asked: How is it consistent with the universal diffusion of these blessings that vast sums of money should be in single hands? The reply is, as I see it, that, while men of wealth control great sums of money, they do not and can not use them for themselves. They have, indeed, the legal title to large properties, and they do control the investment of them, but that is as far as their own relation to them extends or can extend. The money is universally diffused, in the sense that it is kept invested and it passes into the pay-envelop week by week.

"Up to the present time no scheme has yet presented itself which seems to afford a better method of handling capital than that of individual ownership. We might put our money into the Treasury of the nation and of the various States, but we do not find any promise in the national or State legislatures, viewed from the experiences of the past, that the funds would be expended for the general weal more effectively than under the present methods, nor do we find in any of the schemes of Socialism a promise that wealth would be more wisely administered for the general good. It is the duty of men of means to maintain the title to their property and to administer their funds until some man, or body of men, shall rise up capable of administering for the general good the capital of the country better than they can."

Mr. Carnegie's argument for the multimillionaire runs along much the same line. Evidently these two writers, reasoning independently, have reached identical conclusions. Mr. Carnegie says that "practically every thousand" of the wealth of the great financier "is at work for the development of the country, and earning interest, much of it paying labor," while "the money-making man, in contrast to his heirs, who generally become members of the smart or fast set, is abstemious, retiring, and little of a spendthrift." He goes on to correct a popular impression thus:

"Those who have not had opportunity to study the operation of wealth in the world are naturally led astray. They see its possessors in their palaces surrounded with every luxury, their gorgeous carriages in the park; they read of their extravagant balls, of riotous living, and inordinate expenditure, and, worse than this, of gambling at cards, and upon horses—horse-racing in Britain is still unfortunately under the highest patronage—sights naturally hard to bear by those suffering for the necessaries of life.

"The writer has no desire to minimize this sad contrast, nor to say one word in its defense. It is one of the saddest and most indefensible of all contrasts presented in life; but when we proceed to trace the work of wealth as a whole, it is soon found that even these extravagances absorb but a small fraction of it. The millionaire's funds are all at work; only a small sum lies in bank subject to check. Our railways and steamships, mills and furnaces, industrial structures, and much of the needed working capital to keep these in operation, are the result of invested wealth. The millionaire with two, and the new multimillionaire with twenty,



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ROOM IN PERRY BELMONT'S NEWPORT HOUSE.

SOME "SUPERIOR SHELTERS."

Commodore Vanderbilt used to say that all he got was his "board and clothes," and Mr. Carnegie says that "all the millionaire can get out of life is superior food, raiment, and shelter."

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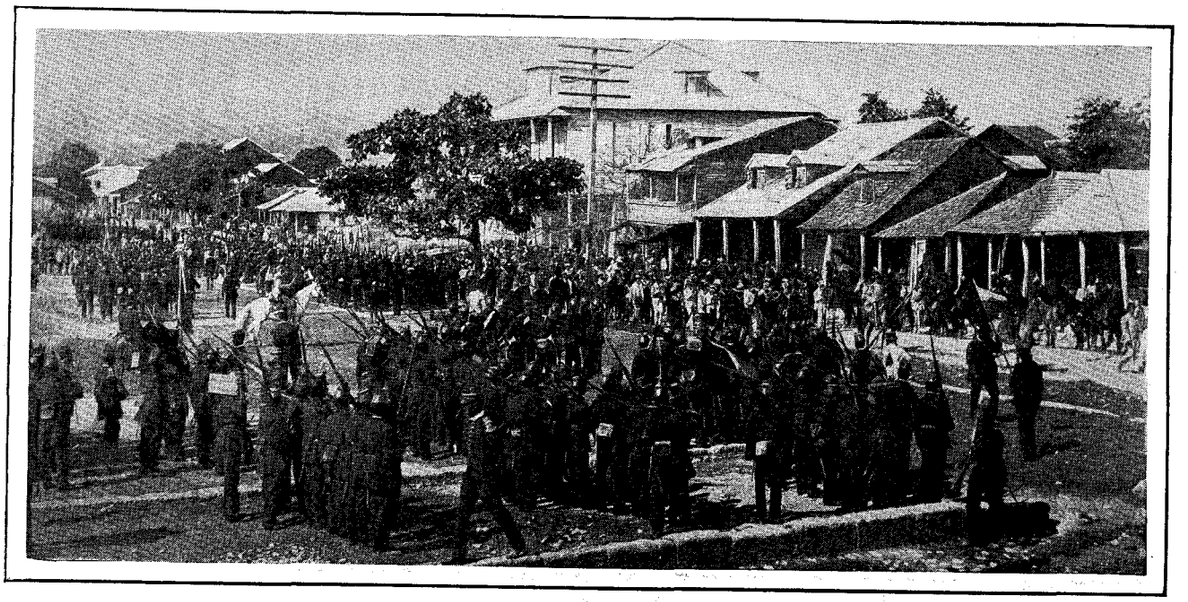

HAITIAN ARMY ON DRESS PARADE.

As the rebel troops approached Port au Prince Nord Alexis was compelled to tie his soldiers with a rope in order to keep together the semblance of an army. The deposed president says pathetically: "At the first hour of the rebellion, I had 6,000 troops, but they all vanished inexplicably."

millions sterling, keep only trifling sums lying idle. All else they put to work, much of it employing labor. They can not escape this unless they turn misers and keep the gold to gloat over, which no rich man does whom the writer knows or has heard of. On the contrary, the millionaire as a rule is both mindful and shrewd, more apt than those of smaller fortune to invest his capital carefully. Besides, he is usually a man of simple tastes and averse to display.

"Whatever impressions the workers may receive of the wealthier classes, the fact is indisputable that their surplus money, minus a small fraction, must augment the wage fund, and in some line or other benefit those who labor. Even their extravagances must in their course contribute to the business of many people struggling to obtain a competence, and hence to the employment of labor. Little can be spent by the rich without drawing upon the labor of others, which must be paid for. All that the millionaire can get out of life is superior food, raiment, and shelter. Only a small, a very small percentage of all his millions can be absolutely wasted.

"When the Socialist, therefore, speaks of all wealth going back to the State, he proclaims no great change in its mission. The State, sole owner, would use it just as the owners now use all but a fraction of it; that is, invest it in some of the multiform ways leading to the reward of labor. It is simply a question whether State as against individual control of wealth would prove more productive, which, judging from experience of State and individual management so far as yet tested, may gravely be doubted. It could not make much difference to the workers whether the title to the wealth rested in the State or in individuals if the State decided, as individuals now do, to recompense labor according to value as determined by demand —the fairest standard. All would remain very much as now; one would still get five talents, one ten, and a few would get very many talents, and individualism would reign."

From "Leslie's Weekly." Copyrighted by Judge Co.

HAITI'S DEPOSED PRESIDENT.

In his haste to escape to a French warship, General Alexis left his baggage, containing over $30,000, on the wharf to be pillaged by the mob.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY IN HAITI

WHAT the press at first mistook for the periodical opera-bouffe revolution in Haiti, appears to have developed into a more serious matter. For the first time in six years, the government at Port-au-Prince has collapsed, Nord Alexis, the ninety-seven-year-old president, has fled on a foreign vessel, and the republic now waits for the rebelling forces under General Simon to divide the spoils of war and determine the new political leaders. In an interview aboard the French battle-ship, the deposed president said: "The future of my country is anarchy, but rather than call for American intervention I would have preferred to blow up my palace and die in the ruins."

The orgies attending the new revolution, however, and the continual menace Haiti presents to the peace of the commonwealth of the nations has stirred the press of both Europe and America to a new discussion of outside intervention for the purpose of restoring a settled and responsible government. The London *Daily Mail* believes that it is the duty of the United States in the interest of civilization "to intervene and remind the negro that peoples unable to profit by independence or to use it rightly must submit to the control of stronger and wiser races." With this view of the situation the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* agrees. We read:

"Washington may soon be compelled to tell Port-au-Prince that if she can not perform her duty as a member of the comity of nations we must step in and take control of affairs. The necessity, if it arises, will be disagreeable, but our own peace as well as the voice of the world may compel us to act."

"If the Haitians do not set their house in order, some kind of pressure from the outside will infallibly be applied," says the New York *Post;* and the New York *American* regards Washington as the only possible source of remedy for the anarchy of Haiti.

Many of the press, however, altho deploring the conditions in

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the negro republic, can not understand how it is either desirable, or necessary, for the United States to include Haiti under the blanket of protection now thrown over her island neighbor, Santo Domingo. The Philadelphia *Press* says:

"The United States has not even a remote desire to possess Haiti. It could be of no possible advantage to us and it would merely amount to the acquisition of trouble.

"The people of the United States are not colonially inclined. Opportunities at home are so magnificent that there is no incentive to move into a different country. A dollar planted in Haiti could never bear greater fruit than a dollar invested in the United States. Americans know this, and that is why they keep their money at home.

"Business reasons as well as political motives have driven European nations to send colonists to every remote nook on the globe. These adventurous spirits have accomplished wonders. New lands invited development, and these furnished a needed outlet of overcrowded conditions in the old countries. They supplied the means for investing money as well as labor profitably.

"But the United States does not need, and does not desire, a foot of foreign territory. We already have the fertile land, the minerals, the timber, the climate, the wealth, the facilities, and the people requisite for the acquisition of more property and happiness than can fall to the lot of any other country. What is more, the people realize this thoroughly.

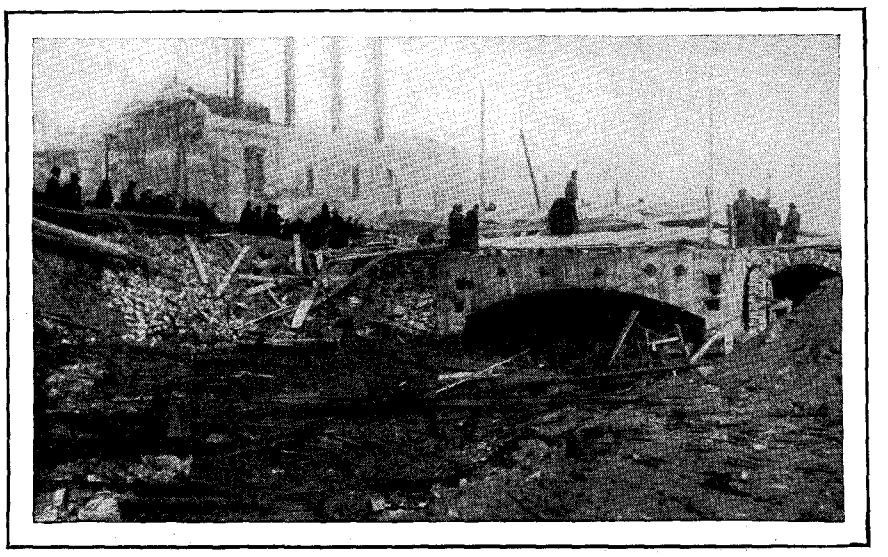
"There is no desire to move on. There is none to send money away. There is a feeling of opposition to the United States extending its territorial boundaries. As for annexing a little country like Haiti, that is more fruitful of revolutions than anything else, that is one of the last steps the people of this Republic would sanction."

The New York *Tribune* traces the deplorable condition in the negro republic, in part, to the neglect and abuse of the larger nations, thus:

"Other nations, America included, have not done their duty toward Haiti. They have suppress in a measure the trade in gin

WIDOWS OF VICTIMS IN THE MARIANNA MINE DISASTER.

and gunpowder in Africa, are moving for abolition of the opium traffic in China, have waxed tearful over the woes of the Australian aborigines, and have sent handkerchiefs and decalcomanias to Borrioboola Gha. But Haiti, at our very doors, has been not only neglected but actually injured. It has been a case of 'give a dog a bad name and hang him.' Great civilized Powers have practically said that Haiti was not able to govern herself well, and should not show herself able to do so if they could help it. The fall of Nord Alexis is not creditable to the people of Haiti. It is still more positively discreditable to their very superior neighbors in two continents."



WRECKAGE AT THE MOUTH OF THE SHAFT THROUGH WHICH THE RESCUERS ENTERED.

DISASTER IN A MODEL MINE

SCARCELY had the State inspector emerged with the verdict "all's well" from the Marianna coal-mine in Western Pennsylvania when an explosion wrecked the works and blotted out the lives of 138 of the 139 miners then in the shafts and galleries. The irony of the situation is increased by the fact that this particular mine was considered the model mine of America, if not of the world. Before it was built, we are told, the chief officers of the company made a tour of Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, and France to study mining methods in those countries, and they claim to have adopted every safety device and modern feature which could be applied under local conditions. "As compared with the ordinary mine, it was more like the subway life of a great city," says one account—the passages being broad, even, and well lighted with electricity. Yet, as the Boston *Transcript* remarks, "the sacrifice could not have been more complete in the worst of the black holes in the coal country."

What at present seems to many papers the most plausible theory of the disaster is that the miners blasted their way into a chamber of natural gas. Says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

"The mine is situated in the natural-gas region, but as a rule natural gas is found in porous rock and not in chambers. It may, however, easily occur that there are caverns in the bowels of the earth in which this gas has collected and it is possible that a blast may have ignited it with the resultant effects. It is a matter that will receive the closest scrutiny from Federal and State officials, to the end that a tragedy of the kind be forefended by every possible means."

Senator Dick, of Ohio, addressing the American Mining Congress assembled in Pittsburg on the general subject of American mining disasters, spoke in part as follows:

"The coal-mines of the United States are killing more than three times as many men per thousand employed as the coal-mines of France and Belgium, and two and one-half times as many as are killed in the coal-mines of Great Britain. In all the coal-producing countries of the world the output has increased greatly in the past ten years, but the United States is the only country where the number of men killed per each one thousand employed has also increased.

"In every European country there has been a marked and steady decrease in casualties in coal-mines. This decrease has not been

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due alone to the inspection and supervision maintained by mining bureaus, but has been made possible because those nations have maintained splendidly equipped testing-stations such as the Federal Government is installing here in Pittsburg, where exhaustive experiments have been carried on to test explosives and safety appliances."

Further light on the same subject is afforded by a recent bulletin of the United States Geological Survey, in which we read:

"The prominence given by the press to descriptions of mine explosions when such disasters claim a number of victims has led the general public to believe that of the many perils to which coal-mine workers are exposed the danger from explosions is the greatest. Statistics do not bear out this impression. Of the total number reported for the last calendar year, 947 deaths and 343 injuries were caused by gas and dust explosions, 201 deaths and 416 injuries by powder explosions and wind-shots, 1,122 deaths and 2,141 injuries by falls of roof or coal; 855 deaths and 2,416 injuries were ascribed to other causes. The figures for 1907 show, however, that explosions of gas or mixtures of gas and dust have comparatively fatal results, the number killed in this way during the year being three times as great as the number injured; in accidents from other causes the number of non-fatal injuries largely exceed the fatal ones. In accidents from powder explosions and wind-shots twice as many men were injured as were killed, and the same ratio holds in injuries from falls of roof or coal."

THE POSTAL DEFICIT

ALTHO Postmaster-General Meyer's report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, records the heaviest deficit in the history of the Post-office Department, the press show a tendency to dwell upon the department's increased efficiency rather than upon the growing gap between its income and its expenditure. Last year the deficit was $7,000,000. This year it is $16,873,222. "Eventually," says the Baltimore *American*, "there is reason to hope that the postal business may be brought to a self-sustaining basis." In spite of the deficit the Boston *Herald* finds the showing of the department encouraging. The Chicago *Daily Socialist*, surmising that the deficit "will form a text on which to preach sermons on the 'failure of Socialism,'" devotes space to an interesting discussion of the situation. No modern government, it says, looks upon the post-office as a source of revenue, or a purely business affair. In Great Britain the postal deficit is usually in the neighborhood of $75,000,000. To quote further:

"The post-office, like most other governmental departments today, is conducted with other than business objects. No one expects a profit from the Army or Navy, or from the agricultural or census departments, yet who shall say that the service performed by the post-office is less essential than that performed by the departments mentioned?

"The more this deficit is examined, however, the more it seems to be due, not to GOVERNMENTAL MISMANAGEMENT, but to INTERFERENCE FOR PROFIT BY PRIVATE INTERESTS.

"The railroads all look upon the post-office as a fat cow to be milked, and it has many times been pointed out that the railroads are paid the full cost of every mail-car used each year in its service, and that if the Government were given the same sort of a contract as the express companies enjoy, the entire 'deficit' would disappear. . . . . .

"The existence of the express companies debars the post-office from that portion of the carrying trade which is found most profitable in other countries—the parcels post. It is to-day much cheaper to send a package from Germany to San Francisco than from Chicago to Evanston, because this country has a treaty with Germany which compels it to perform services for the citizens of Berlin which the express companies will not permit it to perform for residents beneath the Stars and Stripes. . . . . .

"In short, wherever private industry touches the post-office you will find a leak from which there flows a golden stream into private coffers. Close up those leaks and the 'deficit' will change into a surplus that would make possible a far greater extension of the services of the postal department."

OREGON'S DILEMMA

OREGON'S direct-primary law has placed the legislature of that State between the horns of a dilemma, where its embarrassment is watched with sympathetic interest by other States which have been experimenting in election reform along similar lines. Last June, when the ninety members of the Oregon legislature were elected, the primaries were utilized at the same time to ascertain the popular choice for United States Senator. Of the ninety new legislators fifty-one voluntarily pledged themselves before election—as the reform law suggests that they should—to send to the Senate the man indicated by the people's vote. They thus by a written pledge surrendered the selective option reposed in them by the Federal Constitution. These men began to realize the embarrassment of their position when the returns showed that an overwhelmingly Republican legislature had been chosen, while at the same time Governor George E. Chamberlain, a Democrat, had been nominated for the United States Senate by a majority of 15,000.

Thus Oregon, which gave Taft a plurality of 24,000 and chose a legislature Republican by four to one, finds itself pledged, as the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) puts it, to send "a Senator to fight Taft." The question has now been raised, and is being tried out in the press, as to whether the fifty-one legislators who promised to ratify the popular choice, can be expected, under the peculiar conditions, to keep that promise. The interesting theory that their pledges are not to be considered binding is attributed in certain dispatches to Senator Fulton, of Oregon. His argument, according to the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), is that a Republican legislature owes a duty to the party at large to send a Republican to the Senate. The same paper rejoices that Senator Fulton's ideas on this subject are not those of other Republican leaders in the State, and it quotes the following words from an interview with Maj. J. P. Kennedy, a prominent and zealous Republican worker:

"Every member of the legislature who subscribed to Statement No. 1 did so voluntarily, under no duress or compulsion, the people taking it for granted that the member was honest in his convictions when they cast their ballots for and elected him. Every member so pledged is morally bound by that pledge. Every man who took the pledge knows that he is morally bound to keep it. Therefore, it is my opinion that all this technical quibbling now being indulged in will be of no effect."

Any legislator who seeks to repudiate such a pledge, says the Richmond *News-Leader* (Dem.), "would be guilty of moral perjury," and the arguments by which he would justify himself would only "point the way to party suicide."

To the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) "the situation is a puzzling one." Thus:

"The Constitution was adopted when such a thing as primaries were unknown or unthought of. The Constitution gives to the legislature of a State the full and only authority to choose Senators. But of late years some States have adopted a method of getting at the popular will by permitting the voters to record at the polls their wishes upon the Senatorial succession. It is not binding. No member of the legislature can be forced to yield his own opinions. Nevertheless, the member who should bolt the recorded selection of the voters of his party would be a marked man and in all probability would invite political destruction at the first opportunity.

"But here is a case where a Republican body is called upon to elect a Democrat simply because the latter made himself popular as Governor. It is a unique and annoying situation undoubtedly. There is no legal point involved. It is a matter for each individual member to deal with—a matter of conscience in which good faith and public policy are strangely mixt."

If the situation is anomalous, says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), the proper thing to do is "not to break the law, but to repeal it." The same paper calls attention to the fact that not only in Oregon is there talk of electing as Senator some other man than the one

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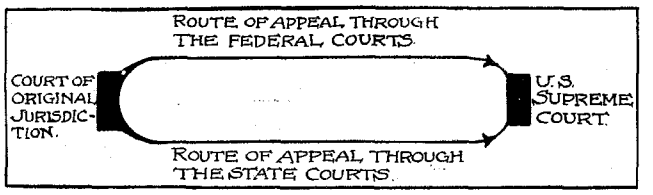
who was successful in the primaries, but also in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, and North Dakota. In most cases the popularly chosen candidate is not of a different party from the majority in the legislature, but merely of a different faction of the same party.

THE VIRGINIA RATE PUZZLE

NO puzzle or charade designed for amusement or mystification in the coming Christmas season, thinks the Richmond *News Leader*, will prove half as baffling as the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Virginia two-cent rate case. Even within the high tribunal itself we find six judges assenting to the reasoning and conclusions embodied in the decision, two dissenting from the reasoning but accepting the conclusion, and one dissenting from both reasoning and conclusion. So various are the editorial readings of this much-discust decision that some hail it as a triumph for the railroads, others as a victory for the State Corporation Commission; some think that it reenforces the position of the State courts, while others claim that it places these same courts under a grave indignity. Altho what it ostensibly decides is merely the proper mode of procedure in a particular instance, in its indirect bearings the case is stirring up much discussion. Its story is briefly as follows:

When the State Corporation Commission of Virginia fixt a uniform passenger rate of two cents a mile, the railroads of the State at once obtained from a United States Circuit Court an injunction against the enforcement of this rate on the plea that it was confiscatory. The State demurred on the ground that the Commission was itself a court, and that its decrees therefore were *res adjudicata* and could not be inquired into or interfered with by the Circuit Court. Now the United States Supreme Court, while overruling this contention—it holds that rate-making by the Commission is a legislative and not a judicial act—nevertheless decides that the case should not have gone to the Federal Circuit Court except by way of the State Supreme Court of Appeals. This procedure is provided for in that clause of the Virginia Constitution which confers the rate-making function upon the State Corporation Commission. The United States Supreme Court therefore holds that the action of the Virginia Court of Appeals, in dealing with the question of the rates prescribed by the Commission, would also be a legislative and not a judicial action, and might consequently be inquired into by the lower Federal courts.

In the meantime the case in hand is sent back to the Federal Circuit Court with directions to retain it until the question is passed upon by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals. But if such proceedings will not lie because not brought within the six months prescribed by the statute of limitations, the Circuit Court is directed to give a decree in favor of the railroads. As the six months have elapsed, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the practical


ROUTE OF APPEAL THROUGH THE FEDERAL COURTS
COURT OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
U.S. SUPREME COURT
ROUTE OF APPEAL THROUGH THE STATE COURTS

THE RIVAL ROUTES TO THE SUPREME COURT.

In recent rate litigation in the various States the railroads have shown an inclination to take the cases at once to the Federal courts, while the States have preferred to carry them through the State courts.

result of this decision is "to nullify the two-cent rate while condemning the procedure by which the result was reached."

Virginia papers seem anything but enthusiastic over the Supreme Court's decision. Can Virginians, asks the Richmond *Journal*, swallow the bitter pill of witnessing an inferior Federal court enjoining the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia? Says *The Times-Dispatch* of the same city:

"This decision is one of vital importance and of far-reaching possibilities. Apart from its immediate effects in the case at issue, and as affecting future procedure in this State, the following principles laid down in it are memorable:

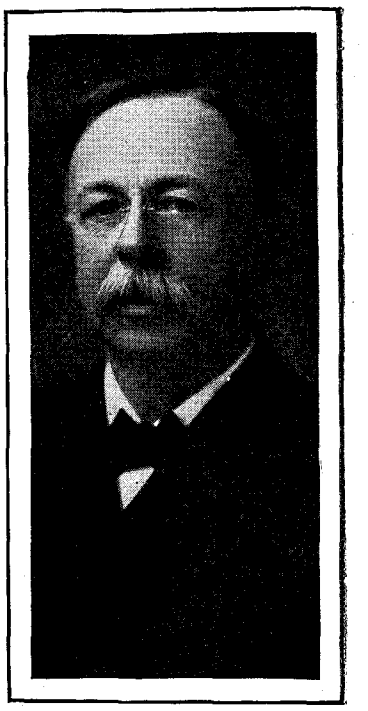
"(1) The Virginia State Corporation Commission is a valid rate-making body.

"(2) The Virginia State Corporation Commission, when it acts in a rate-making capacity, is a legislative body, not a judicial body.

"(3) The Virginia Supreme Court, when it reviews the act of a rate-making body, acts in a legislative capacity, not in a judicial capacity.

"(4) The Virginia State Corporation Commission and the Virginia Supreme Court, when acting in a rate-making capacity, are subject to injunction by a Federal Circuit Court.

"The intent of these weighty opinions is a heavy blow for the State judiciary. The implied recognition of the validity of the Corporation Commission is a trifling offset to the subordination of the highest State court to an inferior Federal court. Such a decision involves the whole issue of the relation of the two classes of courts, and would seem to necessitate readjustment too radical to be smoothly and easily accomplished."



THE DEMOCRAT WHOM A REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE IS PLEDGED TO ELECT TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Governor George E. Chamberlain was nominated for the Senate at the Oregon primaries, which at the same time gave a Republican majority to the State Legislature.

The Tribune thinks that the decision points a way to those States which wish to have the actions of public-service commissions first passed upon by their own courts. It is "both a political and a judicial olive branch," says *The Evening Post*, inasmuch as it shows that "there is no disposition either to anticipate or destroy the action of State courts." The New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, the great organ of railroad finance, throws further light upon the situation in the following sentences:

"The two-cent rate which is the subject of legal controversy is now actually in force, the railroads having entered into an agreement with the Commission to give the two-cent rate a trial. Such an agreement was reached, not only in Virginia, but with the authorities of a number of other Southern States. The experiment, however, has not proved a success, as was shown by certain figures given in the annual report of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, to which we referred in our issue of November 21. The reduced rates were put into effect in the various States on April 1, 1908, including two-cent interchangeable mileage tickets. The figures given demonstrate that in the case of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad the experiment has proved a costly one. The company had a large increase in through travel during the winter months to and from Southern resorts, but this came to an end with the month of April. As the result of this increase in travel, passenger revenues for April still showed an increase of $33,735, as compared with the corresponding month in 1907. But in May passenger receipts, as compared with 1907, fell off $49,384, in June $95,782, in July $92,122, in August $115,939, and in September $104,664. In other words in the five months following April (the last month of the heavy through travel) passenger revenues decreased no less than $457,891, equal to 17.8 per cent. Of this, $164,000, we are told, is to be attributed to the holding of the Jamestown Exposition last year, and of the remainder an average of $50,000 per month is due to the lower passenger rates."

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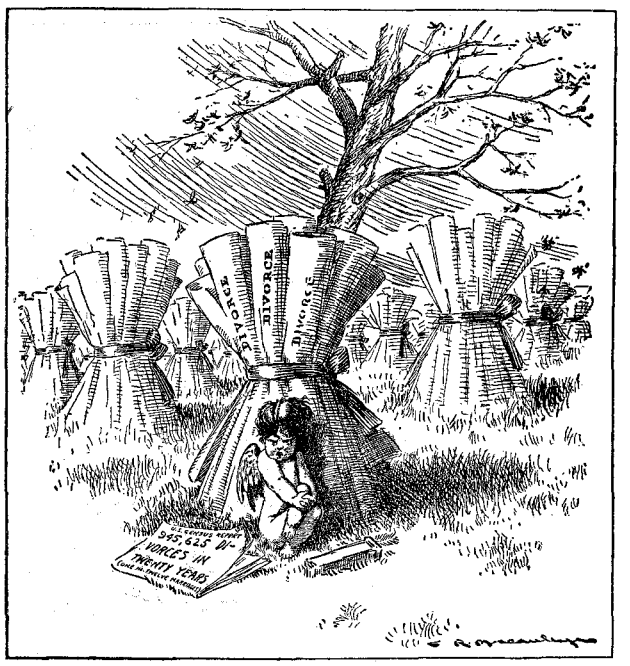
ALARMING INCREASE OF DIVORCE

OUT of every twelve marriages in the United States one ends in the divorce courts. This appalling fact, which is revealed by the recent government divorce census, has challenged the immediate attention of the press. Editorial writers point to the statistics as fully confirming the general feeling that divorce in this



WHAT'S WRONG?
—Macauley in the New York *World.*

country is steadily and alarmingly on the increase, and they pause to ask themselves whither American social life is tending. The facts which the papers emphasize as the most startling are these:

In the 20 years from 1867 to 1886, there were 328,716 divorces granted in the United States; in the 20 years ending in 1906, there were 945,625, or nearly three times as many as in the former 20 years. To quote in part from the Government Census Bulletin:

"The divorce-rate per 100,000 population increased from 29 in 1870 to 82 in 1905. In the former year there was 1 divorce for every 3,441 persons, and in the latter year 1 for every 1,218. Since it is only married people who can become divorced, a more significant divorce-rate is that which is based, not upon total population, but upon the total married population. The rate per 100,000 married population was 81 in the year 1870 and 200 in the year 1900. This comparison indicates that divorce is at present two and one-half times as common, compared with married population, as it was forty years ago. A divorce-rate of 200 per 100,000 married population is equivalent to 2 per 1,000 married population. Assuming that 1,000 married people represent 500 married couples, it follows that in each year 4 married couples out of every 1,000 secure a divorce.

"This does not mean that only 4 marriages out of 1,000 are terminated by divorce. The rate, it will be noted, is an annual rate, continuously operative, and comes far short of measuring the probability of ultimate divorce. The available data indicate, however, that not less than 1 marriage in 12 is ultimately terminated by divorce."

The comment of the press is almost universally caustic. "There has got to be a sort of mania for undoing marriages," says the Ohio *State Journal.* The census "must be startling even to those who believe that the marriage tie should be broken for lesser causes.," remarks the Washington *Post;* and the Chicago *News* seriously inquires "whether this nation has gone in for experimental marriages?"

The New York *American* asserts that no amount of optimism can "keep us from coming face to face with one of the primary issues of modern civilization." We read further:

"But, having said all this, it remains true that America, with all its divorces, is morally sounder than the countries where divorces are fewer. It is sounder in its domestic relations.

"Divorce with us is not a sign of senility and social decay, but a distemper of our growing youth. The disorders in our domestic relations are of one piece with the political disorders that have always gone along with the revolution from monarchy and democracy.

"It is because our domestic traditions have been monarchical—have not given the women and children a fair chance—that the divorce evil has broken upon us like a devastation of domestic war.

"When the democratic revolution now in process in the field of family relationships shall have completed itself, America, instead of having more divorces than any other country, will have fewer."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

AFTER March 4, he will be T. R., President Dowager.—*New York Post.*

MOST of the rural uplift that counts is done with pitchforks and crowbars.—*New York Mail.*

MR. BRYAN finds himself still unable to understand "how it happened." The explanation is that it didn't "happen." The people did it deliberately and on purpose.—*Chicago Tribune.*

IN his final speech Mr. Bryan said that whatever the result, he had left his mark on his times. He has indeed; the times have been all cluttered up with him.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE new Emperor of China is just two years old. So we suspect he is pretty much of a tyrant, after all.—*Washington Herald.*

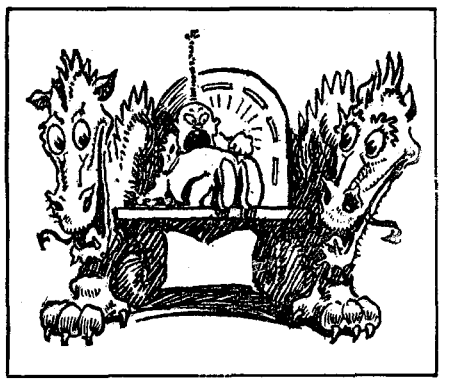
IF Mr. Taft should happen to ask advice, Mr. Roosevelt would not hang back and selfishly decline to give it.—*Chicago News.*

"WE are living too rapidly," says John D. Rockefeller. Justice, however, hasn't got the hurry-up habit.—*New York American.*

WOULDN'T it be safer if Santa Claus should wear shorter whiskers or have them made of shredded asbestos?—*Detroit Free Press.*

IT turns out that the rumors that Tom Johnson is so poor that he may be obliged to patronize the street cars, is false.—*Louisville Post.*

OUTSIDERS are noting that we have bestowed the title of colonel upon John W. Gates. We desire to say every citizen who shows symptoms of making an investment is entitled to be called colonel in Texas.—*Houston Post.*



ON THE DRAGON THRONE.

AT the age when most children get tin whistles and Teddy bears for Christmas presents, one little Chinese boy gets a fine old-gold throne. However, it is probable that he would prefer a choo-choo train.—*Chicago News.*

WE are again assured that the Roosevelt policies are to be carried out. Is it too much to hope that they also will be left there?—*New York World.*

PROFESSOR STARR says the mound-builders played baseball. That may account for some of the language in which the game is still played.—*Chicago News.*

A PROFESSOR of the University of Chicago announces that he intends to go to Japan to sell curios in competition with Japanese merchants and study the Japanese at close range. He should not forget to provide himself with a return ticket.—*New York World.*

SPEAKER CANNON will abide by the views of the caucus, but he will give the caucus mind treatment.—*Chicago News.*

EMPEROR WILLIAM did not go up in the air in Count Zeppelin's balloon. He chose another route.—*Chicago News.*

NOW Emperor William is in a position to agree with those pessimists who say that conversation is becoming a lost art.—*Chicago News.*

UNDER certain contingencies Mr. Bryan might be a candidate again. Are there contingencies under which he might not be?—*Chicago News.*

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S contention that the oil business is hazardous will be indorsed by some of those who have tried to compete with the Standard Oil Company.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

The Outlook announces that with Roosevelt's connection with the paper its editorial management will not change. That sweet dream will last until a day or so after March 5.—*New York World.*

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EUROPE'S VIEW OF THE PACIFIC PACT

THE world's fears have been set at rest on several important points by the new agreement between America and Japan, to judge from the comment of the foreign press. The fate of the Pacific as a road of commerce and the fate of China as an independent empire maintaining its open ports and its integrity have been hanging in the balance ever since the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War. A new difficulty was created by the conflict between Japanese immigrants and California citizens on the west coast of the American continent, and it was actually supposed by some that in case of conflict Russia would support Japan against the United States. These apprehensions are now happily disposed of. In treating of this matter in a long article the *Preussische Zeitung* (Berlin) speaks as follows with regard to the Pacific problem:

"In America the view was at one time entertained that a decisive struggle was imminent between the United States and Japan to decide the problem of hegemony in the Pacific. It was in the first instance supposed that Japan might have depended upon the support of Russia. From to-day there can be no more mention of such an idea."

The London *Daily Post* also believes that the new agreement "postpones indefinitely the once much-talked-of struggle for the mastery of the Pacific." Reckoning it as one of the great compacts such as those between Japan and Great Britain or France and Russia, *The Daily News* (London) says that "apart from technicalities it might just as well be called an alliance." It is a "fresh guaranty of peace in the Far East," especially between the United States and Japan. These two countries will henceforth "repudiate the idea of rivalry in those regions," declares the Paris *Temps;* and the *Journal* (Paris) thinks that the signing of the compact at Washington pours a flood of glory upon the closing days of President Roosevelt's official term, adding:

"France, as the friend of both nations, is, like them, deeply interested in the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Far East, and is gratified by this new pledge of peace."

This idea that the Agreement insures the solution of the Pacific problem and the maintenance of peace between the nations on its Eastern and Western shores is emphatically dwelt upon by the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) which praises Japan's unselfish conduct in the matter. Thus we read:

"Japan has now given to Europe full proof of her disinterestedness. Asia and America will feel themselves compelled to come to some commercial agreement with Japan, especially as the opening of the Panama Canal is destined to change, to the advantage of the latter, the various routes of trade."

The fate of China is also secured by the agreement or treaty between Washington and Tokyo, says the London *Times*, and it delicately expresses a hope that henceforth justice will be done to those portions of the Chinese Empire which have been in the occupation of Japan, by the establishment there of a system of real commercial equality among the nations. This is particularly desirable, thinks the *Action* (Paris), because China, at this present moment, is the object of the commercial aspirations of them all, especially of Germany, hints the *Liberté* (Paris). Germany will be mightily irritated, thinks this journal, by the last clause of the agreement, which provides for a mutual consultation, before taking individual action in case of any emergency which threatens the *status quo*.

The *Figaro* (Paris) dwells upon the matter from a completely commercial standpoint, and concludes that in matters of trade Japan, in spite of her proximity, has no more rights in China than America has:

"The interests of Japan in China are identical with those of America . . . and consist very largely in guaranteeing an open market throughout the length and breadth of the great Middle Kingdom. We are now assured that the American Government will not establish any relations with China detrimental to the legitimate interests and aspirations of Japan, and that Japan will welcome the activity of American enterprise in that country."

The German press, as a whole, approve the signing of the Agreement, the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin) agreeing with the *Koelnische Zeitung* that it at any rate secures China's integrity from the machinations of Russia, Japan, or England.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TOO MANY GERMAN BALLOONS LANDING IN FRANCE

WHEN Kaiser William recently approached the borders of France and gazed from the heights of Alsace upon the valleys below, there was an outcry as from a chicken-yard over which the shadow of an eagle's wing has passed. The recent landing in France of German war-balloons, on nothing more than practise or pleasure bent, has created equal commotion in the French press. The dates and places of these descents are given with full circumstantiality, and the dread of espionage has become so great that the French Ambassador at Berlin has been ordered to call the attention of the German Government to this matter. As most of the dirigibles carry officers, and as they come down in "the four corners" of France, the *Petit Parisien* is convinced of their sinister intentions. Between fifteen and twenty of such aerial ships have crossed the French borders between April 16 and November 9 of the present year, and, "in reality," declares the Paris journal quoted above, "their object is to land spies, and their visits are intolerable. The French Government, always careful of the national security, is justly perturbed." A much more important organ, the *Figaro* (Paris), is not so easily frightened. In a long article in this paper Mr. Alphonse Berget, a savant of high authority, professor at the Oceanographic Institute, and author of many meteorological works, declares that the course of balloons starting from Berlin is largely controlled by fixt meteorological laws, under the influence of the Gulf Stream. The German aeronauts naturally prefer to steer for France rather than be carried into the Baltic. He thinks that France has more to fear from the antimilitarists and other disaffected members of her army than from the German officers who land to the west of the Vosges. He speaks as follows:

"We may rest in perfect cheerfulness with regard to these German aeronauts. They threaten no prying into the secrets of our national defense, and if, as our friends tell us, we 'must take measures to protect our country, measures the most energetic and immediate,' we think they had better be directed to the purging of our arsenals of such elements as the Internationalists, elements much more dangerous than certain balloons, which, even if they are a little larger than those in the museum of the Louvre, and bear the trade-mark 'made in Germany,' by no means constitute a 'foreign peril.'"

Altho the German press laugh at the French as being affected with a new disease which they style "espionitis," the government of Prince von Buelow has taken heed of the complaint of the French Ambassador, as we learn from the following official note in the *Koelnische Zeitung:*

"Up to the present time German balloons, on landing in French territory, have been well received by the authorities as well as by the general French population. Fearing, however, that unpleasant consequences may result from such landings, the Ambassador of France has drawn the attention of the Government to this practise.

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As a consequence the German military authorities have at once taken measures to preclude, as far as possible, the landing of German aerostats outside the frontiers of Germany."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BUELOW ON GERMAN EXTRAVAGANCE

"NEVER has talk in a parliament been so free since the days of the four Georges in England," remarks the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) referring to the debate in the Reichstag on the London *Daily Telegraph* interview. The Kaiser's name was bandied about from pillar to post. It was handled almost as freely on a more recent occasion when the speakers were echoed by the morning papers in contrasting the national extravagance of a world policy with the "saving up of money" by the country and people at large as advocated by the Imperial Chancellor. Discontented mutterings are being heard to the effect that Buelow is urging the people to economize so that the Government can levy new taxes for extravagant imperial expenditure; and some are urging the Reichstag to demand the long-wished-for constitutional guaranties from the Kaiser as the price for voting him the sums he asks. The circumstances were as follows:

Prince von Buelow, in opening the debate on the Imperial Treasurer's new budget, took occasion to give the German people a lecture on economy. The States, the cities, the counties, and all individuals in Germany were becoming too extravagant, self-indulgent, and selfish. He was listened to with ironical cheers from the left, and cries of "Hear, Hear," "You are right." The remarks which aroused most interest and called forth most comment in the German press, which universally reported them, were evidently prompted by the fact that the Imperial finances have reached a serious crisis. As reported by Mr. Sydow the debt for this year amounts to 4,000,000,000 marks, about $1,000,000,000, and there has also been a deficit of 400,000,000 marks, or $100,000,000. This the Imperial Treasurer proposes to make up by imposing new taxes. The Socialist and Liberal papers vehemently oppose this new budget, and in his opening speech the Chancellor rebuked the people for spending on themselves what they should have given to the country. They have been like a young spendthrift

AN OBJECT-LESSON.

JOHN BULL.—"Hello, Herr Fritz. What's the meaning of this? I thought that under your Fiscal System you always made the Foreigner bear all your burdens of taxation."

FRITZ.—"Ach so! bot somthing haf gone wrong!"

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

lost in riotous living. Not so when German prosperity was at a lower ebb and they were poor. But it is different now, he adds:

"We have been poor so long that we have on attaining wealth too easily, succumbed to the temptation of living, like our neighbors, in luxury and enjoyment. I wish to speak frankly. We have reached an epoch of self-indulgence, an exaggerated idea of our material power has elated us. This fact should fill with serious anxiety the minds of all those who have at heart the best interests of the people. It is the duty of all, in whatever position, to fall back upon economy and simplicity. . . . He who earns a very

THE KIND OF SAUSAGE-MEAT THEY ARE TURNING MICHEL INTO.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

little but saves a part of it is more useful to the nation than he who earns much and at the same time spends much."

It was a somewhat dull speech, according to the London *Times* correspondent, who tells us how the new budget was viewed by some members in the House. Thus we read:

"Herr Geyer, the Socialist Deputy, delivered a vigorous attack upon the whole scheme, which he described as the price of personal government. The enormous expenditure upon 'militarism on water and on land' was due to the Emperor's personal conceptions of *Weltpolitik* which excited uneasiness abroad and at home and imperiled the Empire. It was the pursuit of power and the greed of conquest which swallowed up so many millions of money. It was absurd to describe as 'reform' what was merely a temporary provision for extravagant outlay, and they knew perfectly well that new demands, especially for the army and the colonies, were only being kept in the background until the £25,000,000 [$125,000,000] which was now asked for had been voted."

Some members of this party, says *The Times*, are thought to be opposed to the whole scheme because the constitutional guaranties promised by the Kaiser on the subject of ministerial responsibility have not yet been given. This does not seem altogether probable, but even the official *Koelnische Zeitung* remarks that Mr. Sydow is offending the Left by taxing the luxuries of the poor, and not those of the rich, and "all reform must be accomplished by conciliating the Left." Of Prince von Buelow's somewhat Pecksniffian exhortings to the people of Germany to give up their "cakes and ale" the *Berliner Tageblatt* (a journal which William II. is said to like) remarks:

"The great moral question about which Prince von Buelow spoke, touches not only the German people, but also the various German States, and most especially does it touch the Kaiser. We are therefore driven to the conclusion that the chief thing necessary for the reform of our financial system is the establishment of the Constitutional Guaranties, of which we have heard so much. . . . This personal-policy system must first be abolished, before the condition of the Treasury can be improved. And so the counter

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question, when half a milliard marks of new duties are proposed, must be, 'What about the Constitutional Guaranties ?'"

The Liberal *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) declares that "example is better than precept"; what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Why should the people be frugal and stint themselves in order that the State may be extravagant? "The Reichstag and Landtag are not likely to forget the Chancellor's laudation of thrift and economy, but will turn his words into deeds" when the vote for the budget is taken.

"Save, Michel, save your money," exclaims Bebel in his *Vorwaerts* (Berlin), and for what? To pay for new taxes! He thus puts his views in a nutshell:

"And why should the German save? To what end? In order that the extravagant appropriations for army, navy, and colonizations may be made without sparing or saving. We hear nothing of a curtailment in the 'luxury and extravagance' of a world policy. The conscientious citizens, the parliament, that are alive to their duty can have only one answer to this demand. Away with this utterly worthless and bureaucratic régime of finance, and away with its sham 'finance reform.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SWITZERLAND AND THE UNEMPLOYED

THE problem of helping those who have not and can not get work seems especially acute the world over this year. Some advocate the undertaking of large government works not absolutely necessary at the moment in order to supply occupation for idle hands. In Manchester they are raising a charitable fund for the relief of the unemployed. This is merely a revival of the *sportula* or bread-basket which the rabble of degenerate Rome were ever asking to be refilled at the expense of their rulers. The beggars of Spain and Italy were educated under the tradition of a system which the satirists of Domitian's age justly stigmatized. Wise and frugal Switzerland seems to have hit upon a system which completely solves the difficulty. Those in active employment are induced to join what is called a Labor Insurance Institution. The one at Berne is a good example. Edith Sellars says of it in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London):

"Any man who lives in Bern, whether a Swiss subject or not, may now insure against unemployment in the municipal bureau, providing he is able to work and not above sixty years of age. All that he has to do is to apply to the bureau, either directly, or through his employer or his union, for an insurance book, and fasten into it every month an insurance stamp of the value of 70 centimes. In return for these 70 centimes a month he secures the right to a money-allowance for every day, up to sixty days, that he is out of work during the months of December, January, and February, provided that he has been in work for at least six months in the course of the year, provided also that he has not lost his work through laziness, disorderly conduct, or any other fault of his own, and that he has not refused work offered to him on

WHAT THE KAISER WAS DOING ON NOVEMBER 5, AT THE HEIGHT OF THE CRISIS.

WILLIAM II.—"I threatened no one's safety."
GERMANY.—"Excepting mine."
—*Rire* (Paris).

"CONGRATULATIONS!"
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

A VERY DISTANT RELATIVE OF WILLIAM THE SILENT.

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reasonable conditions. A man who is unemployed because he is unemployable, whether from illness or any other cause, can not claim an allowance; nor can one who is out on strike, or who has belonged to the bureau for less than eight months, or who is in arrears with his fees. For the first thirty days the unemployed allowance is a franc and a half a day each for men who are alone-standing, and two francs for those who have others dependent on them; and for the remaining thirty days it is as much as the directors can afford to make it—anything from 80 centimes to a franc and a half. If the directors refuse to grant a man an allowance, or if they reduce his allowance at the end of thirty days below what he thinks it ought to be, he may appeal against them to the Court of Trade. The unemployed elect two of themselves to watch over their interests and see that each of them receives his due."

In connection with the Insurance Bureau and housed in the same building at Bern is a Labor Bureau, which supplies work to men and women applicants. Of this institution we read:

"In 1905–6, 13,361 men and women applied to it for work, and it found work for 6,582 of them. The next year, 15,509 persons applied for work, and 8,365 of them received it. Beyond its share of the salaries of the three officials and of the rent of the building where it is housed, the labor bureau receives nothing from the municipality. Nor does it need anything; for, altho when acting for employers or employees belonging to Bern it does its work gratis, it charges a small fee when acting for aliens; and these fees cover its expenses.

"Neither of these bureaus entails any great expense on the community, it must be noted, and they both render it good service. And they will assuredly render it much better service in days to come than they render it now. For that in labor bureaus and insurance against unemployment lies the true solution of the unemployed problem there seems little doubt."

This writer gives the following statement of the source and amount of income (1906–7) of the Unemployment Insurance Bureau:

Members' fees	$764
Employers' voluntary contributions	208
Other presents	15
Municipal grant	2,400
Interest on capital	201
Total	$3,588

PIG-KILLING TIME.

When the pig is killed the neighbors each have some sausages.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

WHY THE TWO PROVINCES WERE SEIZED

"THE Sphinx of Europe" is a term which has been applied to more than one sovereign and statesman. It is at present being applied, by a puzzled press, to Francis Joseph of Austria, who is laughed at in Paris as a senile marplot, and lampooned in Berlin as a bandit. What is he doing with the Balkan States, it is asked, where his subjects of many nationalities the more they hate each other, the more they love him? It is even suggested that he is acting irresponsibly at the instigation of the ambitious Crown Prince Francis Ferdinand. Granting that he encouraged Ferdinand of Bulgaria to exchange the coronet of a prince for the tiara of a czar, merely to cripple Turkey, still it is not easy to see his object in annexing two provinces which had long been under his own civil and military administration, tho Turkish in name, unless he merely indulged the promptings of imperial rapacity. Disraeli said of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, "It was virtuous, but it was not wise." Is it to be said of Francis Joseph's act that it was neither virtuous nor wise, in that it was an act of robbery which has almost set Europe by the ears?

A writer in the *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris) proceeds to prove that the act of the great sovereign of the House of Hapsburg was not only wise, but just. He has been just because he restored to Turkey the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar, he has acted wisely because he is simply taking another step toward the settlement of the Balkan problem, and the securing of peace to Europe. In short, he wishes to gather all the Serbs into one kingdom, and to make the Emperor of Austria King of a new and larger Servia as he is King of Hungary. He expects eventually that all the scattered Servian and other Slavic nationalities of the peninsula will unite themselves under one Crown. Mr. J. Daugny, the writer of this discerning article, asks, "Is the scheme of this Servian kingdom, the consequences of which would be so momentous, within reasonable prospect of realization?" He answers as follows:

"It is evident that when once the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina has become recognized by the European Powers there is nothing to be feared from outside intervention against this interior transformation of the Austrian Empire. The Germans would have no objection, as they have often declared, to see deputies from Dalmatia in the Parliament of Vienna, provided their own economic interests were safeguarded. It is, however, otherwise with the Magyars. These people would maintain their objections until compelled by force to agree, and would continue to claim the privileges of which they have been so unjustly deprived by the creation of the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary, an act which has furnished them with a pretext for a violent policy of Magyarization in which they employ every means in their power to assimilate the [very] Slovaks, Rumanians, and Serbs [which Austria expects eventually to include in her new kingdom]."

The Magyars, who number but 7,000,000 inhabitants out of the 20,000,000 included in the kingdom of Hungary, will, however, be compelled to see their power as a mere minority still more reduced by the creation of this new Servian kingdom. "They will not be able to withstand the imperial will." The advantages of the new order of things are manifest, declares Mr. Daugny, and the Magyars can do nothing so long as Hungary remains undivided under one parliament. In his own words:

"Nothing whatever can hinder the formation of the great kingdom of Servia-Croatia so long as the integrity of Hungary is guaranteed, a definite constitution is granted to Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the consequent relations with foreign Powers are duly arranged. Thus, the annexation of the two provinces was by no means a precipitate and unpremeditated act, and if statesmen of the future know how to derive the best advantages from it, there will be inaugurated in the Balkans through this imperial policy, an era of peace at home, and influence abroad, such as princes of the House of Hapsburg have not for a long time known."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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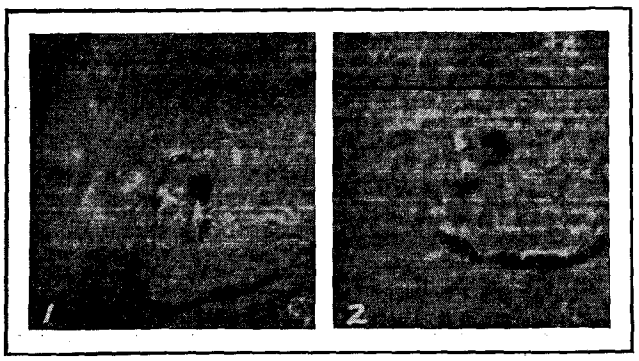
GIANT STORMS IN THE SUN

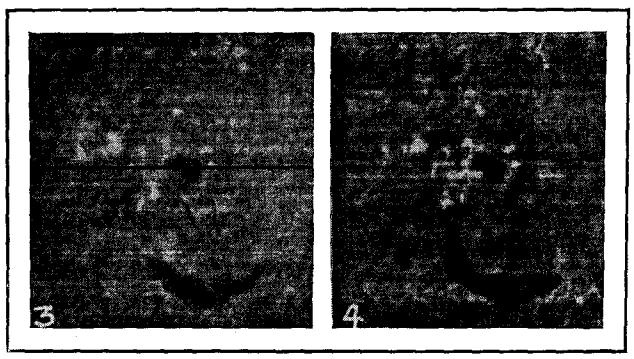
IMPORTANT studies of the solar cyclonic storms known to us as sun-spots are reported from the solar observatory of the Carnegie Institution on Mount Wilson, near Pasadena, Cal. New discoveries, made by its director, Prof. George E. Hale, with photographic aid, have thrown valuable light on the action taking



PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING SUN-SPOT ON MAY 29 AND JUNE 2, 1908.
Note the long, dark mass of hydrogen and the marked whirling structure.

place in a sun-spot, and have proved beyond doubt that such a spot acts like a powerful magnet. Says Prof. S. A. Mitchell, of Columbia University, who contributes an article on the subject to *The Scientific American* (New York, November 21):

"By improved methods of research, by careful diligence in closely observing the sun, aided by a little stroke of luck, photographs have been taken which show a mass of cool hydrogen gas being sucked into the vortex of a sun-spot, the result of a terrific solar cyclone."



SUN-SPOT ON JUNE 3 AT 4:58 P.M. AND 15 MINUTES 38 SECONDS LATER.
The hydrogen mass is rapidly moving toward the spot.

These photographs, we are told, which would be impossible if astronomers had the camera alone to rely upon, are made with the aid of the instrument called the spectroheliograph, invented by Professor Hale himself. We read:

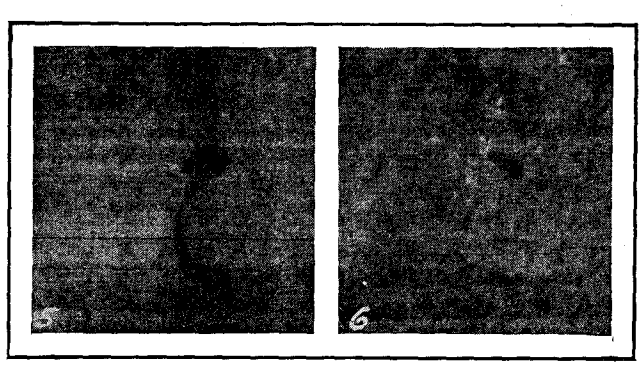
"As the name signifies, the sun is photographed by means of its spectrum. A powerful grating or prism-train at the eye end of the telescope spreads the sun's light out into its spectrum. By allowing the light from one line of the spectrum, as *H* or *K*, to pass through a secondary slit, a photograph of the sun and its surroundings can be taken in *H* or *K* light alone. . . . With the new spectroheliograph it became possible to photograph not only the prominences but also the face of the sun, and if the secondary slit were set at the center of the *K* line at the violet end of the spectrum, a plate of the sun was obtained in the light of glowing calcium vapor. This photograph was decidedly different in appearance from that of a straight picture taken in the ordinary way. . . . . .

"Still later investigations led Professor Hale to the conclusion that it was now possible to take photographs representing the condition of the sun's atmosphere at different elevations. When we think that remarkably little is known of our own atmosphere at a height of five miles above the earth's surface, we get a slight idea of the power of the astronomer in photographing the sun ninety-three millions of miles away, and gaining a knowledge of the condition of the sun's atmosphere at different levels! This work was of far-reaching importance, and it became more and more necessary to photograph the sun daily. But at Yerkes and at all observatories in the eastern part of our country, daily work on the sun is often interrupted by clouds, and the advantage of a location in California was recognized by the Carnegie Institution. Work there progressed along the same lines which had brought so much success at the Yerkes Observatory; and Professor Hale planned to carry out researches on a grander scale than was possible even with the 40-inch telescope."

In photographing the sun thus, by means of light from a single line in its spectrum, a picture is obtained of that part of the sun which is made up of the substance giving off light of that particular color or wave-length. Hydrogen is responsible for several spectral lines, and the one generally used for visual observation is the *C* line, which is a deep red. Until recently no sensitive plates responded to light of this color, but lately such have been prepared by Wallace, of the Yerkes Observatory, and were used by Professor Hale in his latest photographs. The taking of these is thus described by Professor Mitchell:

"On May 26, 1908, a spot reached the east limb of the sun at 8:16 A.M. and the looked-for opportunity was at hand. On May 25, before the spot turned the edge of the sun, evidences of activity could be seen in the shape of prominences which were undoubtedly connected with the spot group. On May 28 at 6:58 A.M., with the spot very close to the eastern limb, traces of a cyclone could be seen near the spot, matter there being in rapid whirling motion, and likewise was seen what proved later to be especially interesting—a flocculus of dark cool hydrogen. (The spot remained on the face of the sun until June 8.) The splendid series of photographs taken show the cyclones continuing on a gigantic scale around the spot. The dark mass of hydrogen—the flocculi—showed changes here and there, giving evidence of great agitation on the sun. Suddenly on June 3 a catastrophe happened; the cool hydrogen gas, which had been continuously in the same location since the spot came around the edge of the sun on May 26, was quickly set whirling and was rapidly sucked into the great maelstrom on the sun. Professor Hale was lucky enough to have this great solar cyclone—the first of its kind ever seen—recorded on a series of nine photographs, all taken within ten minutes. We congratulate Professor Hale on his energy and his great fortune. The speed at which this cool hydrogen rushed into the center of the spot was about sixty miles per second."

Thus a mass of hydrogen gas has been traced before and after it has been drawn into the solar furnace, and a new series of discoveries has been begun, which it is hoped will much increase our knowledge of solar action. Further dispatches from Professor Hale indicate that he has discovered, in the light from a sun-spot, the peculiar distortion of spectral lines due to the influence of a magnetic field, so that we now have direct evidence of the magnetic action of solar storms, of



8 MINUTES AND 6 SECONDS AFTER LAST PHOTOGRAPH.
Hydrogen mass is being sucked into the vortex.

VIEW ON THE FOLLOWING MORNING.
Note radial lines. Whirling structure has disappeared.

Photographs by Professor Hale. Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

CYCLONES ON THE SUN.

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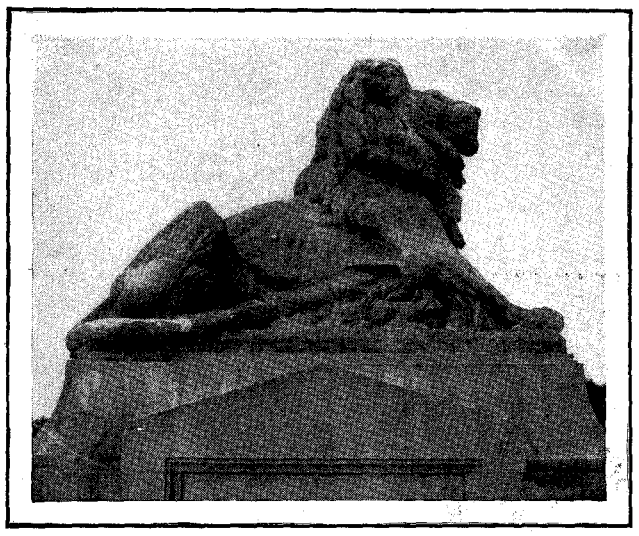
which we have long been certain indirectly. The magnetic force observed is such as would be produced by electrically charged particles whirled about in the gigantic vortex of the spot, where they would act like a current in the spiral coils of an electromagnet.

STATUARY IN CONCRETE

STATUARY cast from molds has been made from the earliest days of art, and Greek and Roman bronzes are among the most precious treasures bequeathed to us by antiquity. But bronze is a costly material and less expensive metals or alloys are occasionally used as a substitute, notably lead or pewter. The celebrated statue of King George that was pulled down at Bowling Green, in New York City, by the Revolutionary patriots, was of lead, a material that served the spoilers well in the form of bullets. Recently, large ornamental figures have been cast in cement or in compounds containing or resembling it, but usually for temporary purposes. Perhaps the first use of concrete for permanent figures of artistic value is seen in the four huge lions cast recently in Washington, D. C., to guard the entrances to the new



CONCRETE LION AT THE APPROACH OF THE CONNECTICUT-AVENUE BRIDGE, WASHINGTON.

bridge over Rock Creek Gorge at Connecticut Avenue. Says *Engineering News* (New York, November 19):

"The molding of large and intricate figures in concrete is a comparatively recent process, and even now is in the hands of a few specialists, but the highly artistic effects that some of these gentlemen have been able to procure makes it apparent that there is a wide field for this work. . . . . .

"The full-size lion rests on a pedestal (shown in the half-tone), is about 9 feet high, and is of solid concrete. In each lion there is the following reenforcement: one ¾-inch pipe in each fore leg, one 1½-inch round rod in the curled-up tail, and ½-inch round rod placed in a horizontal plane about the level of the mouth so as to reenforce the head. Each of the figures was cast in place on its pedestal, two plaster molds being used for the four figures. . . . These molds consisted of about 150 pieces, varying from 9 to 24 inches in thickness, interlocking so as to form strong backing when set up and, in the longer pieces, reenforced with 1-inch iron pipe and wooden strips. . . . . .

"In the casting the mold was first set up entirely around the figure for a height of 2 feet 6 inches, then the inside of the joints carefully pointed up with plaster-of-Paris, and finally the molding surface was covered with two coats of shellac to prevent adhesion of the cement to the mold. Inside of the figures a rough form was placed about 5 inches from the face forms so that a surface coating could first be cast, afterward to be backed up by a central filling. Accordingly this surface layer was placed in 8-inch thicknesses, worked well in by the hands and then successively rammed; first, with small iron rammers about 2 inches in diameter, so as to occupy about two-thirds of the original space; second, with wooden mallets, and third, with sandbag rammers (about a quart of sand to a bag) until an impression could no longer be made with the hand. . . . . .

"The mold was kept in place two days. After the removal the concrete lions were kept wet for three weeks and on the warmer days they were covered with wet bags. Upon the removal of the mold the work was found to be excellent. After three weeks the carving or tooling of the lions was begun. This carving or tooling consisted largely of tooth-chiseling the surface so as to remove the plaster-of-Paris which appeared as flour over a small portion of the two lions, to produce a uniform appearance, to obliterate the few marks, to accentuate to a slight extent the detail and to bring out a small amount of undercut work which could better be brought out this way than by molding. . . . . .

"It took about one week to complete each lion, from the assembling of the molds to the finishing tooling. The completed figures are remarkably good, only a few defects being found on the work."

PRIMITIVE MAN'S IDEA OF THE UNIVERSE

THE early speculations about the form of the universe and the position of the earth in it form a most interesting phase of the evolution of scientific thought. In these speculations we find the germs of modern astronomy, physics, and chemistry, and they are therefore worth serious study. A brief discussion of these primitive ideas is contained in an article contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 31) by Jules Sageret. Says this writer:

"We may reconstruct, in imagination, the earth as primitive man conceived it, if we are able to divest our minds of all acquired notions. The earth is a plain of indefinite extent, on which rests an immense solid dome, the sky. The sun, the moon, and the stars follow the surface of this dome and bury themselves in the ground whence they have emerged at a point opposite to that of their disappearance. This evidently indicates the existence of openings communicating with a subterranean world lighted by the sun during our night and by the stars in our day.

"This imaginative restoration conforms to the beliefs of certain savage peoples. . . . It is fortunate for the progress of science that this cosmology was not adopted by every one, not that it is absurd, but on the contrary because it is so reasonable that it might have sufficed humanity for a long time. . . . We might then have still been awaiting a Columbus.

"Local or other reasons caused different cosmologies to be imagined. In general the idea of a flat earth was retained. . . . Many peoples believed that the abode of man was surrounded with water. They knew of the great seas beyond which no land had been found, and were thus led to believe that these were the limits of the world. How then explain the courses of the stars? Doubtless the stars were not like terrestrial fires; their divine nature enabled them to resist the trials that would have eternally extinguished the latter. Nevertheless, thanks to the powerful impulse of analogy, it was often preferred to spare the sun, which is hot, a nightly bath in the cold ocean waves.

"Several methods were devised to this effect. In the Indies, at the Vedic and Brahmanic epoch, the sun was supposed to be a disk with two faces, one obscure, the other luminous; it showed the latter in its journey from east to west, and the former on its return course."

Or, more simply still, the writer goes on to say, the light of the sun was sometimes believed to extend only to a certain distance. The Chinese even calculated the value of the radius of the constant circle of illumination, beyond which it was always night. Dwellers far inland, who knew not the sea, were inclined to use mountains in their cosmogonies. The Hindus near the Himalayas thus believed the sun to circle about Merou, the golden mountain, whose shadow caused night. This mountain was finally located at the North Pole. The Chaldean cosmology was also of the mountain type; only the mountain in this case was finally identified with the whole earth. On the other hand, the Egyptians believed in an ultraterrestrial Nile, along which the Sun-god sailed

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in his bark. It was thus the mountain cosmologies that came nearer to the truth. Thales, however, the first of the Greek philosophers who really desired to get at the reality of things, built his system on that of the Egyptians rather than on the more rational plan of the Chaldeans. By his time, the Egyptian cosmology had become somewhat modified, however.

"The Egyptians, who had at first a solid sky supported by four mountains, did away with it, little by little. The celestial Nile grew until it became a sea, continuous with the terrestrial ocean, on which the earth floated. By analogy with the sun, the moon was carried by a bark along this sea, and the same was imagined first of the planets and finally of all the stars. Aided by the conception of Nou, the primordial water, the universe became an indefinite watery mass in the bosom of which rested an immense hemispheric air-bubble. On the lower flat part of this bubble the earth floated.

"Such was the cosmology that Thales doubtless adopted, in great part. . . . The curiosity of the Ionian philosophers, more easy to demonstrate than to explain, founded a science to which our own is joined by a continuous bond. This curiosity, however, would have remained ineffective, if it had not possest, as a working-basis, the various previous cosmologies, which could be used for discussion and comparison."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GREENLAND MAPPED AT LAST

A COMPLETE map of Greenland, the world's largest island, if we call Australia a continent, is published for the first time in the last number of *Petermann's Mitteilungen*, the great German geographical magazine, from surveys made during two years past by Dr. Mylius-Erichsen, who lost his life when returning from his completed work. Says a correspondent of the New York *Sun* (November 2):

"The trend of the northeast coast is very different from what geographers had supposed. It had been marked on all previous maps as probably extending from about 78° north latitude in a general northwest direction to the Independence Bay of Peary. In fact, it extends for about 300 miles in a northeasterly direction till its most eastern point nearly touches 12° west longitude from Greenwich.

"About forty years ago Dr. A. Petermann spread the view that Greenland probably extended across the pole and down the other side of the earth to the neighborhood of Bering Strait. With this idea in view he wrote the instructions for the second German North Polar expedition under Captain Koldewey, who was sent out to complete if possible the mapping of the east coast.

"He succeeded in reaching by a sledge journey only 77° north, a little beyond Cape Bismarck. We now know that more than 1,000 miles of tortuous coast-line stretches between his highest north and the northern shores of the island.

"Then, in 1905, the Duke of Orleans on the steam-yacht *Belgica* pushed over 100 miles to the north of Cape Bismarck, but fog prevented him from making a satisfactory survey of the coast-line. Meanwhile Dr. Mylius-Erichsen formed the plan of making a complete survey of the unknown coast of Greenland from Cape Bismarck north till he joined his survey with that of Peary, and thus completed the map of the island.

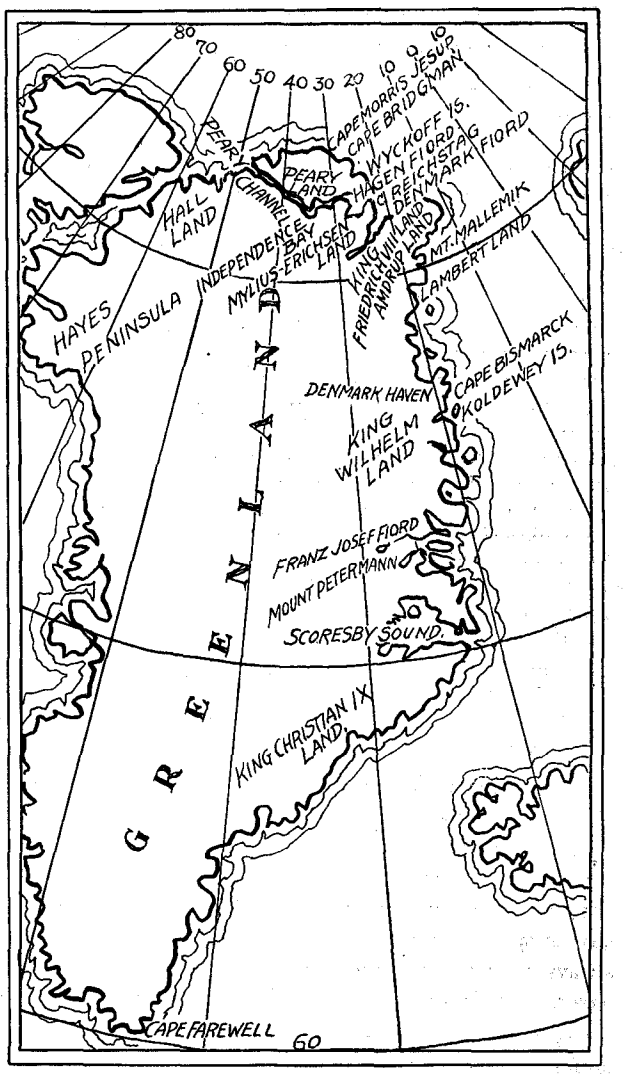
"He started on the steamer *Denmark* from Copenhagen on June 25, 1906, picked up three Greenlanders and a lot of Eskimo dogs that had been sent to the Faroe Islands to meet him, touched at Iceland, pushed for fourteen days through the ice of the Greenland sea, and reached Koldewey Island on August 13.

"On the next day he had an easy journey in the ice-free coastal waters to Cape Bismarck, and in the inlet behind it he found a suitable place for the winter quarters of his ship. The little harbor was named Denmark Haven. In the late summer he sledged supplies northward to make provision-depots for the long journey of the following spring, and he also surveyed the coasts both north and south of his winter camp as long as daylight lasted.

"On March 28 last year the great sledge journey was begun. Mylius-Erichsen, Lieutenant Hagen, and the Greenlander Brönlund were to survey every mile of the coast until their explorations joined those of Peary at Independence Bay. Lieutenant Koch, the artist Bertelsen, and the Greenlander Gabrielsen were to push north of Peary Channel to complete the exploration of the eastern edge of Peary Land, which Peary had explored as far south as Wyckoff Island.

"Two detachments went along for weeks to carry food for the survey parties. As it left the ship the expedition numbered ten men, ten sledges, and eighty-six dogs."

The lives of the explorer and of two of his companions were really sacrificed to his mistaken notion of the shape of the northern coast of Greenland. Instead of being practically a smooth curve, as he thought, it presents great peninsulas and inlets, so



THE COMPLETED MAP OF GREENLAND.

that his food-supply gave out before he could find his way back to his base. His body, together with the notes of his survey, were found later by a search party. To quote further:

"Hagen died on November 15 and Mylius-Erichsen ten days later, when only a few miles from the food cache. Brönlund reached it in the moonlight, and when the spring search party this year found his body there it was evident that he had lived for several days after his arrival, but his strength was too far gone for recuperation.

"With trembling hand he filled several pages in his note-book with a description of their wanderings and sufferings and told where his comrades had died. It was impossible to discover and bury their bodies, because the new fallen snow was very deep. The last honors were paid to Brönlund, and he and his comrades now lie on the great island whose mapping they completed.

"It was wonderfully fortunate that the bottle containing the survey sheets was found slung around the neck of Brönlund. Perhaps the great result of this exploration would never have been known if it were not for this fortunate circumstance. It is thought that Mylius-Erichsen probably did not venture to carry his diaries and collections over the inland ice with him, but left them in some safe depository at Denmark Fiord, where they may ultimately be recovered."

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A GOOD WORD FOR THE SWAMPS

MOST of the people who use the word "swamp" do not know what a swamp is, and the result is that much of the demand for reclamation of swamp land is entirely beside the point. This assertion is made by Dr. Roland Harper in *Southern Woodlands* (Athens, Ga.), a publication of the Georgia Forest Association. Dr. Harper's article is editorially commended and his act in calling attention to the great difference between swamp lands that are easily drainable and those that can be drained only at great expense, is pronounced timely. There is, Dr. Harper tells us, a wide-spread idea that swamps, purely as such, are disease-breeding. This, he says, is mere prejudice. He goes on:

"Much of the prejudice above mentioned is doubtless based on a misunderstanding of the real nature and properties of swamps, and a failure to discriminate between the many different kinds. Swamps are so universally shunned or even dreaded that few people ever take the trouble to study and classify them.

"Let us see first then what a swamp really is. The word is rather loosely defined in the dictionaries, doubtless largely because typical swamps are comparatively rare in the more thickly settled parts of the civilized world, such as Europe, the Northwestern United States, and the Piedmont section of the South, and are most abundant in the regions where writers are not numerous and lexicographers are entirely absent. The word 'swamp,' altho apparently of Teutonic origin, is now almost confined to America. . . . . .

"The common idea of a swamp, among lexicographers and other people who derive their information more from reading than from observation, seems to be almost any piece of land saturated with water and covered with vegetation. . . . . .

"There are many varieties of swamps, as above intimated, and several classifications of them have been proposed. Northern œcologists sometimes divide them into only two classes, drained and undrained; and while this does fairly well for the few swamps in the glaciated region, it is entirely inadequate for coastal plain swamps. Professor Shaler divided his fresh-water swamps, mainly on physiographic grounds, into river, lake, upland, and ablation swamps."

No non-alluvial swamp, Dr. Harper goes on to say, can be objected to on hygienic grounds. The Dismal Swamp, which belongs to this class, is said to be free from malaria. Even the dark water of such swamps is drinkable and credited with special virtues by some authorities. Now that we understand how malaria is spread by mosquitoes, even the muddy, coastal swamps, always reputed "malarial," have been robbed of most of their terrors. Dr. Harper goes on:

"As for the permanent economic benefits of drainage, if the profits were as great as its advocates would have us believe, all our swamps would have been obliterated before this. But the truth is that it does not pay as yet except under certain favorable conditions. The specious estimates given by opponents of swamps are based on extremes and not on averages, regardless of the fact that the cost of draining and the value of land vary enormously in different localities.

"Land values seem to depend more on density of population than on fertility of soil or any other factor, so that improvements which are profitable in the glaciated region, where there are over one hundred inhabitants to the square mile, may not be so for some time in the coastal plain, where there are usually less than fifty. And it happens that most of our swamps are situated in regions where the price of dry land is still pretty low. About one-fourth of the swamp areas of the United States are in Florida, where there are only ten inhabitants to the square mile, and if all the swamps of Florida were drained and cleared to-morrow they probably would not bring more than five dollars an acre, on an average."

Most swamps should be preserved, Dr. Harper thinks, because they are so well adapted to forestation, because they protect the sources of streams, because they are refuges for wild game and rare plants, and lastly for their beauty. This last reason, the writer thinks, may strike some people as absurd. He says:

"It has been stated somewhere that there is no evidence in literature that the beauty of natural scenery, even of mountains, was fully appreciated anywhere up to a century or two ago. Even yet few people can see beauty in a swamp, and many regard them with aversion, but they will probably be appreciated more hereafter than they are now. Nature undefiled is always beautiful, and swamps only become repulsive to the nature-lover when they are partly drained, or contaminated with rubbish or sewage."

Dr. Harper says in conclusion:

"There is no need of hastening the disappearance of our swamps by a campaign based on ignorance, prejudice, short-sighted commercialism, and political expediency. There is more danger that they will disappear too soon than that they will interfere with health and progress by remaining. The disadvantages of swamps have been considerably overdrawn, while their advantages are at least numerous enough to warrant us in giving the matter careful consideration before pronouncing sentence upon them, and doing irreparable damage. Too much interference with nature's equilibrium is often followed by unexpectedly disastrous consequences, and for all we know scarcity of timber and increase of floods may not be the worst results of the contemplated wholesale destruction of swamps."

CROSS-COUNTRY FLIGHTS

MOST of the experiments hitherto made with aeroplanes, including Wilbur Wright's record ascents, have been made within inclosures, or on ground specially selected for the purpose. Now, however, there have been two cross-country flights of several miles each, both made in France by Frenchmen. Wilbur Wright, it is reported, has condemned such flights as foolhardy, and believes that the progress of aviation can be more quickly advanced in the way that he has chosen to follow. Flights boldly taken across country, however, over towns, woods, and hills, serve to impress the imagination and inspire confidence, and may lead in this way to aeronautical progress as surely as more careful and logical experimentation. Says *The Scientific American* (New York, November 21):

"After his failure to make satisfactory flights in this country last summer, and after losing to Wilbur Wright the prize of the French Aero Club for the longest flight up to October 1, Henry Farman has at last shown himself to be, after all, one of the world's most daring aviators, while at the same time he has opened a new era in aeroplane flight, an era in which the flying-machine will be put to practical use in the transport of individuals from place to place.

"After a 25-mile flight above the camp at Chalons, France, on October 28, and a mile flight with a passenger the same day, Farman made some changes in his machine to improve its stability. Then, on the 30th, he again soared aloft above the camp; but this time, after describing one or two circles, he flew straightaway across country at a height of 100 feet, and did not alight until some 20 minutes later, when he reached the outskirts of Rheims, after traversing a distance of 17 miles. . . . It was his intention to return in the same manner; but owing to the late hour and the making of some small repairs, he took the aeroplane apart and returned it to Chalons by road.

"Not to be outdone by his compatriot, M. Louis Bleriot the next day made a 9-mile flight with his aeroplance across country from Toury to Artenay; and, after making a slight repair, returned to the starting-point, making one stop *en route*. . . . . .

"These two remarkable performances have put France in the lead as far as practical cross-country flight is concerned. They have shown the possibility of winning the $50,000 prize of the London *Daily Mail* for a flight in stages from London to Manchester, and also the prizes totaling $10,000 for a flight across the English Channel. Furthermore, they have assured the holding of a cross-country aeroplane race next summer in France. A prize of $20,000 has been put up by the Aero Club of France, and it is proposed to run the race from Paris to Bordeaux in five stages.

"Had it not been for his unfortunate accident, it is probable that Orville Wright would have made the first cross-country aeroplane flight at least a month before Farman, as the government requirements called for a ten-mile flight of this kind in making the speed

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test. As no such performance was required by the syndicate which has bought the Wright patents in France, Wilbur Wright has contented himself with making lengthy flights above a level field, in windy as well as in calm weather, and also with teaching several men the operation of his machine. He does not favor such spectacular performances as that of Farman, which, he claims, could not have been made save under ideal weather conditions and with the running of an extreme risk of accident."

ALCOHOL AND THE SOCIAL FABRIC

THAT alcohol has an affinity for protoplasm, the "physical basis of life" itself, and that this is the reason for the widely varied injuries that it may inflict on the body, is asserted by Dr. Henry Smith Williams, in a series of articles contributed to *McClure's Magazine* (New York). In the first, entitled "Alcohol and the Individual," Dr. Williams shows that the tissues of the brain, the nerves, the heart and blood-vessels, the stomach and intestinal tract, the lymphatic system, the kidneys, and the liver, may each and all become diseased by the habitual drinking of even small quantities of alcohol. He notes also that these consequences are not confined to the drinker, but are passed on to his descendants of successive generations. All this, Dr. Williams tells us, may be compared to the eroding effect of a flowing stream, which has its greatest action on the part of its banks that is least resistant. So alcohol, circulating in the blood, tends to attack whatever organ or tissue may be weakest and most susceptible. Dr. Williams agrees with those who tend to class alcohol as a poison, and discards "the pernicious theory" that it "gives any persistent increase of muscular power." He goes on:

DR. HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS,
Who says that moderate drinking causes a loss of at least ten per cent. in working-efficiency.

"It is even questionable whether the energy derived from the oxidation of alcohol in the body can be directly used at all as a source of muscular energy. Such competent observers as Schumberg and Scheffer independently reached the conclusion that it can not. Dr. Abel inclines to the same opinion. He suggests that 'alcohol is not a food in the sense in which fats and carbohydrates are food; it should be defined as an easily oxidizable drug with numerous untoward effects which inevitably appear when a certain minimum dose is exceeded.' He thinks that alcohol should be classed 'with the more or less dangerous stimulants and narcotics, such as hasheesh, tobacco, etc., rather than with truly sustaining foodstuffs.'"

In its action on the brain, he goes on to say, alcohol is an inhibitor and disturber of mental activity, not a promoter of it. This he regards as definitely proven by the experiments of the chief German investigators. Its effect is cumulative, so that the drinker of a single bottle of wine daily "is in reality never actually sober." Wine causes a loss of at least ten per cent. in working-efficiency. It is not only itself a poison, but aids the action of other poisons, such as those of contagion.

In his second article (December) Dr. Smith takes up the relations of alcohol and the community. Alcohol, as noted above, attacks the weakest point. Says the writer:

"But note now an important application. It is a fact familiar to every student of evolution that, generally speaking, the most unstable tissues of an organism are the ones most recently evolved; that is to say, the most highly developed and complex tissues. Being interpreted, this means that the most delicate and unstable of all organic tissues are the complex central nerve-cells of the gray cortex of the brain—the cells directly associated with the exhibition of mental processes. These are the most delicately poised, the most easily disturbed in function, of all organic tissues. It follows that these are the tissues that come earliest and most persistently under the influence of the alcoholic poison. A given individual may have a highly susceptible liver or kidney or heart, through hereditary influences or through some peculiarity of his environment; but, in general, the brain—the organ of mind—is the organ whose tissues are most susceptible. So when the dissecting-knife reveals, post mortem, a hob-nailed liver or an alcoholic kidney, stomach, or heart, it will almost invariably reveal also a shrunken and 'watery' alcoholic brain. And in numberless cases in which all the other organs have seemed to present a granite-like resistance to the poison, the brain alone gives evidence of having yielded to the strain."

Alienists both here and in Europe, Dr. Williams says, agree that alcohol is a most potent cause of insanity. Statistics show also that it is a chief cause of crime and of pauperism. These disastrous effects on the community he sums up thus:

"At least one-third of all the recognized pauperism in the most highly civilized communities of Christendom results from bodily and mental inefficiency due to alcoholic indulgence. A similar correspondence of testimony shows, as we have seen, that the same cause is responsible for the mental overthrow of fully one-fourth of all the unfortunates who are sent to asylums for the insane; for the misfortunes of two-fifths of neglected or abandoned children; and for the moral delinquencies of at least half of the convicts in our prisons and of not less than four-fifths of the inmates of our jails and workhouses. We have previously seen how alcohol adds to the death-roll through alliance with all manner of physical maladies. Did space permit, it might be shown how largely the same common enemy is responsible for suicides and sudden deaths by accident in many lands, for the universal prevalence of venereal diseases with all that they imply, and for a large proportion of such cases of marital infelicity as find record in the divorce courts. But these, after all, are only minor details within the larger scheme of human suffering already outlined. The insane, the criminals of various types, and the recipients of charity make up the great mass of abnormal members of the body-politic whose unfitness receives official recognition. Let it be particularly borne in mind that the conclusions just presented as to the causal relation of alcohol to the production of each of these abnormal elements of society are as far removed as possible from mere sentimental estimates or pessimistic guesses. They are inductions based on careful surveys of evidence. . . . . .

"For every individual that dies prematurely of a disease directly due to alcohol, there are scores of individuals that suffer to a lesser degree from maladies which are wholly or in part of the same origin but which are not directly fatal.

"For every patient that suffers complete mental collapse as the result of alcoholism, there are scores of patients that are the victims of epilepsies, neurasthenias, neuralgias, choreas, and palsies of alcoholic origin.

"For every criminal that alcohol sends to prison, there are scores of persons whose moral delinquencies, induced or emphasized by alcohol, are not of the indictable order, yet are a source of suffering to their friends, and a detriment to humanity.

"For every incapable who, weakened by alcohol, acknowledges defeat in the life battle and openly seeks alms, there are scores of individuals that feel the pressure of want in greater or less degree because the money that might have supplied necessaries and luxuries has gone for drink, yet that strive to hide their indigence.

"But the members of all these vast companies of sufferers lie without the field of the statistician. They have no share in the estimates that have just been presented.

"As we view this joyless pageant, the vast majority of its members impelled by a power they loathe yet must obey, a realizing sense comes to us of the tyranny exercised over humanity, generation after generation, by this arch enemy of progress."

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COOPERATION IN PLACE OF UNITY

THE progress of the movement for church union is compared to a Marathon race where the last miles constitute the real difficulty. So at least the Canadian movement appears to Rev. W. E. Gilroy, of Brantford, who gives its present status in *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston). The progress made in the movement in Canada has been so remarkable as to create "a wide-spread conviction of the ultimate possibility of organic union," yet its ultimate success is threatened by the reluctant attitude of the Congregationalists. Consequently "some are turning from the advocacy of organic union to that of federation or cooperative action." The Canadian Methodists, who in 1906 numbered 1,790 ministers, and the Presbyterians, numbering 1,506, find no impediment to their agreement, but "the Congregationalists, tho a small factor numerically, have been in some respects the center of difficulty, and the most important changes in the proposed basis of union have been made at their suggestion."

"This has been due to the great divergence between the ideals of independency and connectionalism, a divergence manifested not only as regards polity, but also as regards the nature of the authority assigned to doctrinal standards and the nature of subscription to them. The fact that the differences between Calvinism and Arminianism have never constituted an obstacle, the subcommittee on doctrine having presented at an early stage in the proceedings a statement with regard to election acceptable to both parties, greatly simplifies the problem of union as regards Methodists and Presbyterians. The readiness of these two bodies to accept a definite basis of connectionalism and formal doctrinal statement reduces the difficulties so far as they are concerned to secondary questions of polity and to legal aspects of administration."

The Congregationalists, we are told, have difficulties, "which are many and intrinsic," confronting them in their act of merging with the others. Thus:

"In addition to the plea for large recognition of local autonomy in churches already existing, or to be ultimately organized, they have striven, through the course of this movement, for a simpler doctrinal statement and for great latitude in the matter of subscription to any credal standard. The proposed doctrinal statement now consists of nineteen articles, containing in all over two thousand words. The plea for its simplification has not been successful as yet, tho some modification has been made in the nature of the subscription required. Concession has also been made to Congregationalists in assigning more power to the local church."

Meanwhile, in the field of cooperation for special campaigns of evangelism and social reform, and in the Layman's Missionary Movement, the advance toward unity is having marked success. We read:

"In these cooperative activities, which are at once symptoms and causes of unity, the Baptists, who have courteously declined to consider proposals for corporate union, and the Anglicans, who have assumed a somewhat academic attitude toward union, are both concerned. The indications are that a movement on the basis of cooperation for Christian service may ultimately succeed where the present trichurch movement on the basis of uniformity of doctrinal standard and subscription seems likely to fail. The present movement, at any rate, has been exceedingly fruitful of results."

In this latter respect, then, there is similarity of purpose with the efforts now being made in Philadelphia, by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, toward organization for concerted work. As defined by the plan of federation, the objects of this Federal Council are:

"To express the fellowship and catholic unity of the Christian Church.

"To bring the Christian bodies of America into united service for Christ and the world.

"T encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the churches.

"To secure a larger combined influence for the churches of Christ in all matters affecting the moral and social condition of the people, so as to promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life.

"To assist in the organization of local branches of the Federal Council to promote its aim in their communities."

Commenting upon the purpose of this assembly, the New York *Tribune* observes editorially:

"The most hopeful feature of the meeting is that it aims not at unity but at federation. Despite all the well-meant talk about it, actual church unity is probably impossible, and if possible would be of doubtful desirability. There are now among the principal denominations few if any essential differences of faith. There are minor differences of creed and of practise, organization, and discipline. But these are inevitable and not altogether undesirable accompaniments of those differences of temperament and taste which are inseparable from human nature itself. That some prefer Episcopalian, some Presbyterian, and some Congregational government is natural, and is no more to be quarreled with or even deplored than that some men prefer to live in the city and some in the country. Federation, however, is radically different from unity, even tho it be federal union. The differences between the constitutions of Massachusetts and Oklahoma are probably as great as those between the laws and policy of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches. Yet those two States, and forty-four others, no two with constitutions exactly alike, are all inseparably joined in a federal union."

The *Tribune* gives the following list of churches that have approved the plan of federation and sent delegates:

"The various Baptist churches, the Christian Connection, the Congregational churches, Church of the Disciples, Evangelical Association, Evangelical German Synod, Society of Friends, Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Mennonites, Methodist-Episcopal Church North, Methodist-Episcopal Church South, and both African fellowships of Methodists; Methodist-Protestant Church, Moravian Church, the Presbyterian churches, Protestant-Episcopal, Primitive Methodist, Reformed churches, Reformed Presbyterian Church, Seventh-Day Baptists, United Brethren, United Evangelical Church, United Presbyterian Church, and Welsh Presbyterian Church."

KEEPING THE SANTA-CLAUS MYTH.—The proper way to treat the Santa-Claus "myth" in Christian households is a puzzle to which *The Sunday-School Times* (Philadelphia) offers a solution. This journal asserts its disbelief in lying—even "to children on our Lord's birthday." Nor does it think "that it is well to cause a child to believe in something, or some one, that does not exist, and thereby deliberately plan for a later disillusionment of the child, and a severe shaking of the child's confidence in the parent or teacher who did the deceiving." Yet it finds a way of avoiding these "dangerous" positions and still keeping hold of "the rosy-cheeked old saint who slips down the chimney of even a steam-heated apartment-house home." It is this:

"It is not right, and it is not necessary, to deceive children in order to let them enjoy the Santa-Claus myth. Let them be told about him exactly as they are told about fairies and hobgoblins. Then they will not be deceived. Children are quick to sense the 'make-believe,' and they enjoy it quite as much as the real—often more. They need not be told that Santa Claus is only imaginary—such literalness is wholly unnecessary, and would be as brutal as to tell a little girl that her dolly is not alive. The sympathetic parent's look and tone of voice are enough; the child knows the difference between 'make-believe' and real, and will enter into the spirit of the myth as enthusiastically as if Santa were present in the flesh. But the child will be saved the disappointment and shattering of confidence that otherwise inevitably come to some, at least, of those who are lied to about Santa Claus. Many a grown-up child to-day can testify to the sorrow that was hers when the truth about a believed-in Santa Claus was first learned.

"Those who would shut out Santa Claus entirely from child-life make the mistake of assuming that we must choose between Santa

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Claus and Christ. No such choice is necessary. If it were, then Santa Claus would have to go. But the most joyous homes are those in which Christmas is honored as the birthday of the Christ-child, and Santa Claus is welcomed as a holiday myth."

CREEDS OF THE PRESIDENTS

SOME one has been stirred by the recent controversy over Mr. Taft's religious belief to tabulate the Presidents according to their religious or church affiliations. The St. Louis *Christian Advocate* prints the list, and from it may be seen, as that journal observes, that the creeds of the Presidents "have been almost as varied as their politics and personalities." We read:

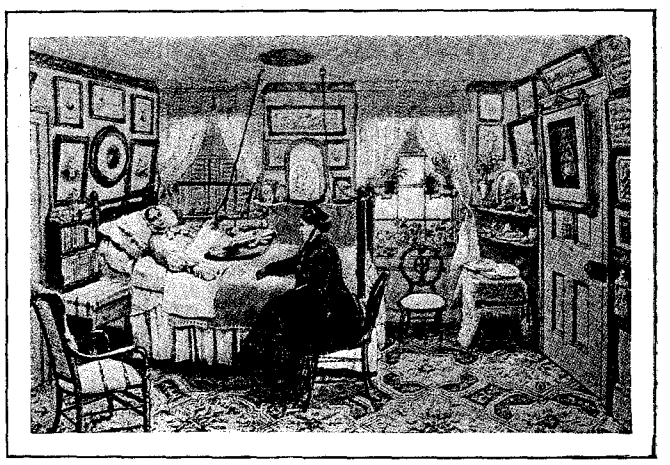
"Washington was an Episcopalian, and one of his biographers says he was a communicant, while another declares that altho he was a regular attendant on the services of that church, he was no more than an adherent and sympathizer. John Adams was a Unitarian, having been brought up in that faith and adhering to it all his life. Thomas Jefferson was repeatedly charged with being a free-thinker, some even said an atheist of the French school, but after his death his friends and family asserted that he was a believer in God and divine revelation, the immortality of the soul, and a future life, their statements being sustained by certain letters and documents found among his papers. Madison and Monroe were both members of the Episcopal Church, remaining in that connection all their lives. John Quincy Adams was a Unitarian and for most of his life was connected with the same congregation which bore on its rolls the name of his father. For the greater part of his life, General Jackson had no religious affiliation whatever, but in the evening of his days, and mainly through the influence of Mrs. Jackson, he attended the Presbyterian Church, and after her death became in fact as well as form a member. On his estate he built a Presbyterian church and spent much money in contributing to its support.

"Martin Van Buren was not a member of any church, but was a regular attendant on the services of the Dutch Reformed Church near his home in Kinderhook, N. Y. William Henry Harrison was a communicant and for a time a vestryman in the Episcopal Church. For a long time after his death his pew in Christ Church, Cleveland, Ohio, bore the silver plate indicating its ownership. In his inaugural address, he made what he called 'a confession of faith,' testifying to his religious belief. Tyler, like Harrison, was an Episcopalian, and personally a very devout man. Polk was not a member of any religious denomination, tho in deference to Mrs. Polk, he generally attended the services of the Presbyterian Church. During his last illness he was baptized by a Methodist clergyman, a friend and neighbor, and formally received as a member of the Methodist Church. President Taylor was a regular attendant on the services of the Episcopal Church, and altho the testimony is somewhat conflicting, it seems probable that he was a member. Millard Fillmore was a Unitarian, born and raised in a family belonging to that denomination. President Pierce was a Trinitarian Congregationalist, and his religion is described as 'more of the head than of the heart.' Buchanan was a very acceptable member of the Presbyterian Church.

"President Lincoln, altho described by his biographers as a man of deep religious convictions, was not a member of any denomination, altho he often attended the Presbyterian Church. Andrew Johnson was not a church-member, altho during his residence in Tennessee he generally attended the Methodist Church. General Grant never connected himself with any church; tho when he attended services at all, it was generally those of the Methodists. It is said that shortly before his death he became a member. Hayes was for many years a member of the Methodist Church. Garfield was the only President who ever officiated as a preacher and pastor. After leaving the pulpit for the platform he remained a member of the Disciples of Christ. President Arthur was prominently connected with one of the leading Episcopal churches of New York City. President Cleveland was a regular attendant and, in his later years, it is said, a member, of the Presbyterian Church. President Harrison was a Presbyterian and for many years an elder of a church in Indianapolis. President McKinley was a Methodist. President Roosevelt is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church. President-elect Taft is a Unitarian."

"THE SAINT OF SECOND AVENUE"

CONFINED to one room and a bedridden invalid for fifty-four years, Mrs. Bella Cooke was the dispenser of thousands in charity. Her life ended on November 15 in the eighty-seventh year of her age, and her story as told in *The Christian Herald* (New York, December 2) is one of extraordinary interest. When two years old she was dropt by her nurse, and the injury then received was the seed of a life-long illness. She was not confined to her bed until her thirty-fifth year, and then she was a widow with several children. Tho her disease, baffling the skill of the most distinguished New-York physicians, brought her almost constant pain, yet she lived a life of active benevolence, and won



SICK-ROOM OF THE LATE BELLA COOKE.

From this room in an old house in Second Avenue, to which she was confined for fifty-four years, she dispensed thousands in charity.

the name of the "Saint of Second Avenue" among the people of the section where her home was. Says the writer in *The Christian Herald*:

"In her early life, she was employed by Anson G. Phelps as a Bible-reader. After she became an invalid Mr. Phelps contributed largely to her support, as well as toward the gifts which Mrs. Cooke annually distributed to the poor of her neighborhood. The William-E.-Dodge family, especially Miss Grace H. Dodge, also took a great interest in caring for Mrs. Cooke and making her the dispenser of their benevolence, as did the Vanderbilts, Mrs. Cortlandt de P. Field, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. John Crosby Brown, Mrs. Charles Stickney, Lady Henry Somerset, and many others. This vast work of benevolence which the wealthy allowed Mrs. Cooke to perform, delightfully occupied her lonely hours, lessened her thought of pain, and gave exercise and opportunity to her generous nature.

"Think of a woman never taken from her bed for fifty-four years, carefully investigating each individual case of poverty who received aid from her hands, and never allowing one to go from her bedside without a word of warning or encouragement, prompted by love for Christ and his children!

"Among those who prayed with Mrs. Cooke at her bedside for healing, was the sainted Dr. Cullis, of Boston. Mrs. Cooke believed in healing by faith in Jesus, but, in her case, she enjoyed the will of God in the answer given to Paul, 'My grace is sufficient for thee.' She believed from that moment that the mission of her life was in the sick-room, rather than in health.

"Among the many lovely traits of Bella Cooke's character, the one that shone brightest was her deep solicitude for the welfare of others. She forgot her own needs in her absorbing devotion to her church, her loved ones, to the poor and lost ones, and to her God.

"She seemed surrounded by an atmosphere of spiritual gentleness, tenderness, and benevolence, wafted from Paradise, and breathed forth from her meek and quiet spirit, giving spiritual strength to all attracted to her side. Words are insufficient to picture the gentle manner, the affable bearing, the chaste nature, and the enduring unmurmuring submission to the divine will, under all the trying emergencies of her almost lifelong illness. Her soul

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is a gem of rare beauty for the Master's crown, a brilliant undimmed, even to mortals, while earth and time endure."

The story of her life has been told in two volumes from her pen called "Rifted Clouds." One who reads them, says Kate Upson Clark, in an earlier article in *The Christian Herald*, can not fail to be strongly reminded of those two great books, the "Imitation of Christ" and "The Saints' Rest."

JEWISH OBJECTION TO INTERMARRIAGE

IT seems a puzzle to many observers that Mr. Zangwill should advocate Zionism, which would keep the Jews a separate and peculiar people, and at the same time advocate intermarriage with Christians, which would tend to break down the separation. His explanation is that he would prefer to keep his race separate and intact, but that if they *will* mingle with the other peoples, it is best that they should amalgamate. Mr. Zangwill married, in 1903, the daughter of Prof. W. E. Ayrton, the British electrical engineer, inventor, and president of scientific societies. A heated discussion of his views is just now raging through the columns of our Hebrew weeklies. The main objection urged against his doctrine is not that intermarriage would destroy race purity, but that it imperils the purity of religion and of the home. In this respect, the Jew is but in line with all religions, points out a writer in *The American Hebrew* (New York). "Wide experience has shown that much unhappiness and absence of true family unity is due to intermarriage of this sort." The objection is stronger, this paper urges, "with creeds like Roman Catholicism, or Judaism, where so much depends upon tradition and early association in producing specific religious feelings." Besides this editorial expression, the Rev. Dr. S. Schulman writes in the same journal:

"The prohibition against intermarriage has only and exclusively a religious motive. This can not be too strongly emphasized or made too clear. I am not interested in the purity of the Jewish race. I recognize for myself no other nationality than that of the American people. I do believe, however, in my right to perpetuate the life and integrity of my religion. There is much loose talk about the desirability of perpetuating the Jewish race. Much of this loose talk and the natural antipathy to the Jew which it must engender has been recently encouraged and increased by the Zionism and nationalism which has taken hold of many race Jews who have no religious conviction at all. . . . . .

"We feel that two considerations compel our insistence upon the conversion to our faith of those who wish to enter upon marriage with sons and daughters of Israel. We must maintain the unity of the home, which is the unit of the social organism, and we must protect the integrity of Judaism as a religion of a very small minority as compared with the population of the world. We hold that we can not worship the God of Israel with divided homes. We feel that the proper moral and religious education of children necessitates spiritual unity of the household. If two parties, Jew and Christian, who ask a rabbi to solemnize their marriage, are indifferent to religion altogether it is better for them to go to the civil magistrate and be married. If, on the other hand, they have religious convictions, they are laying up a great deal of heartache for themselves for the future. When they are confronted with the problem of rearing their offspring, they will find that their religious beliefs were deeper seated in their hearts than they imagined in the heyday of their courting. A religiously divided home has sown the seed of unhappiness. Judaism, therefore, refuses to consecrate a step toward domestic disunion."

Practically this position is taken by the Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, writing in *The Reform Advocate* (Chicago), tho his teachings are apparently misunderstood by many of his coreligionists of the orthodox party, who accuse him of latitudinarianism as wide as Mr. Zangwill's. He writes:

"Dissonance in the fundamental apprehensions of life's values is fatal to conjugal concordance of souls. The glamour of passion may for a time blind eyes to the lack of profound harmony. But when life tests men in the school of adversity and in the discipline of good fortune where such concordance is not both strong and all-pervading, souls will drift apart and that often in bitterness. This concordance of views, of outlook and uplook is the gift that true unity in religious construction of life's sanctities never fails to bestow. Those reared under identical religious influences therefore start the journey through life much better equipped to meet its vicissitudes of joy and sorrow than do others that set out upon their path hand in hand indeed, but reading the signs along the road in divergent and perhaps conflicting alphabets.

"And let us not make light of the teachings of modern psychology. We are moved much more by feeling than by thought. And feeling wells out from the great reservoirs of the subconscious. Logic, analysis, mentality have much less to do with the trend of conduct than have those vague, half understood impulses that assert dominion over us we know scarcely how or why and most strongly in the hours when we must go into the valley of decision. This subconscious factor and force is the precipitate of experiences that have not been ours individually. It is the slow accretion of the ages. Let Mr. Zangwill in his play invoke the God of the sons; in the subconscious the God of the fathers speaks to us. This subconscious element, the result of the tears and smiles of uncounted Jewish lives, is that which virtually unifies all Jews. From the depths of this subconscious Jewishness, especially in days of trial, rise currents which shape in similar grooves the intentions of all Jews. Even such as have severed all connections with synagog or Jewish institution, as have ceased to lisp the Sh'ma Yisrael for never so many rounding years, feel at times the strange power and are under its spell."

SOUL-WEIGHT—The secretary of the Dublin Society for Psychical Research, Fournier d'Abbé, propounds the theory that the soul is composed of "psycohmeres," or soul particles, and that it has weight; that means may be devised by which it can be seen; that the soul-body is engaged in cultivating the higher virtues of justice, kindness, and sympathy, and that the souls of those who have died in the last 30,000 years inhabit the atmosphere. He also expresses the opinion, says the New York *Times*, "that there might be a further transformation of souls, so that, united in a cosmic whole, they would occupy the interplanetary space." Dr. Hyslop, when asked his opinion of this view, thought the Dublin psychic had "proceeded on speculation and imagination which are absolutely unverifiable." On the question of the ponderability of the soul Dr. Hyslop says:

"I do not know whether the soul has weight or not, and it does not make any difference to me in my experiments and investigations. If the soul is composed of matter, that is, of a substance which we now recognize as matter, it must have the quality of gravitation. But it may be composed of a substance not now recognized as matter, but which many years hence may be included in the category of matter when our scientific knowledge shall have been developed much more extensively than at present."

The experiment of Dr. Duncan MacDougall to ascertain the weight of a soul is thus given:

"My first subject was a man dying of tuberculosis. It seemed to me best to select a patient dying with a disease that produces great exhaustion, the death occurring with little or no muscular movement, because in such a case the beam could be kept more perfectly at balance, and any loss occurring readily noted.

"The patient was under observation for three hours and forty minutes before death, lying on a bed arranged on a light framework built upon very delicately balanced platform beam scales. The patient's comfort was looked after in every way, altho he was practically moribund when placed upon the bed. He lost weight slowly at the rate of one ounce per hour, due to evaporation of moisture in respiration and evaporation of sweat.

"During all three hours and forty minutes I kept the beam end slightly above balance near the upper limiting bar in order to make the test more decisive if it should come.

"At the end of three hours and forty minutes he expired, and suddenly, coincident with death, the beam end dropt with an audible stroke, hitting against the lower limiting bar and remaining there with no rebound. The loss was ascertained to be three fourths of an ounce."

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A DRAMA OF "THE LIE THAT KILLS"

MR. KENNEDY, whose theme was love in his immensely successful drama "The Servant in the House," turns to the opposite quality and presents hate as the motive of his second. This one is called "The Winterfeast" and is a tale of the eleventh century, laid in Iceland. It was produced at the Savoy Theater, New York, November 30. The heroine, *Herdisa*, sums up the theme in these words:

"Wo for hate and bitterness, and the cruel hunger for men's red blood! Wo for darkness of the soul and the clouded counsels of long-hidden lies! Wo for love, that story of sorrow! Wo for the mighty harvest, the harvest of death that hath swept pitiless o'er all the world!"

The catastrophe, as the New York *Evening Post's* critic goes on to explain, "is the desolation, despair, and death which are the fruits of ancient hatred and of gross treachery, committed twenty years before the opening of the play." From the long accounts that the various papers print of this production it would appear that both Mr. Kennedy's motifs have been appropriated by the critical fraternity, and this play will stand as one of the best loved and best hated that this season has brought forward. Everywhere there is general complaint of the length and slow movement of the play. Mr. Winter in *The Tribune* goes so far as to say that "Mr. Kennedy's tragedy possesses no more movement than would be visible in a hearse stalled in a snow-storm, and almost every incident in it is impossible." The writer in *The Evening Post* declares the play "a work of marked literary excellence and powerful dramatic imagination," tho he admits that "it has the defects of its qualities, being somewhat over-tragic and over-elaborated." *The Times's* critic recognizes "the present state of restlessness which characterizes theater audiences" as holding a menace for the play's success. The writers in the evening journals nearly all seize the opportunity for wit. Mr. McKay in *The Mail* describes the people of the play as proceeding "about the stage as tho the world would never come to an end," and finds they engender in him yearnings "for a fleeting glimpse of a telephone, an automobile, an aeroplane, or some other sign of quick action." The writer in *The Times* describes "The Winterfeast" as "a tale told in an ingle, a series of beautiful pictures, suggestive of old tapestries unrolled and held to view in the red glow of the firelight." This difference between Mr. Kennedy's play and many others is pointed out:

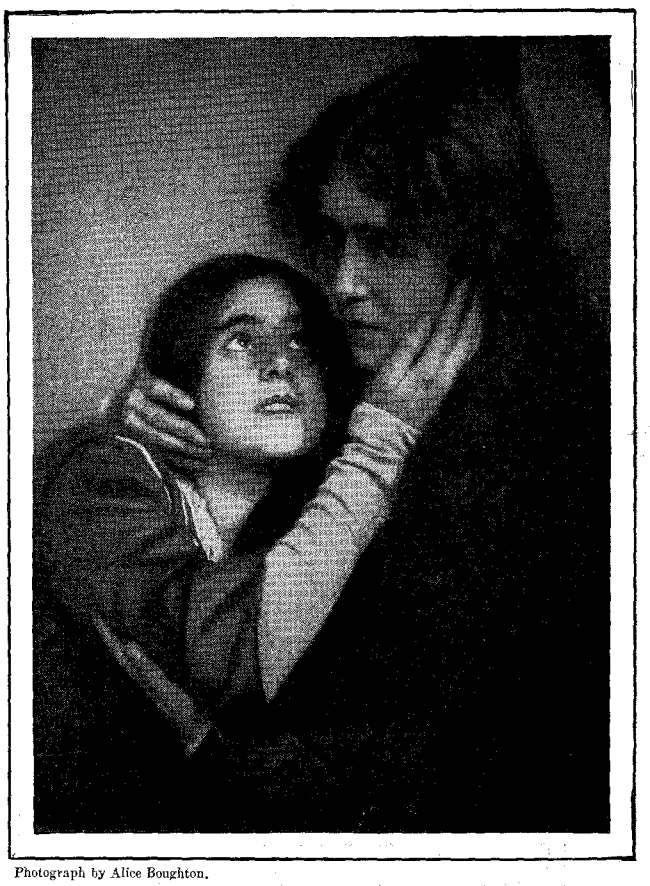
"The struggle is not wholly material. From the outset, Fate, as inexorable as that in the Greek drama, from which Mr. Kennedy appears always to have his primary inspiration, plays its part, while the characters are impelled to the bitter end in a surrounding atmosphere of superstitious dread. The action develops steadily, cumulatively, with many moments of tender grace or interruptions of grim, portentous meaning. And the characters are evolved naturally and moved naturally toward death, which is the end of all but two. It is an impressive tale, magnificently told, in the manner of the old sagas, and with much the effects, one imagines, with which some ancient Skald might have held his listeners spellbound as he recited deeds of love and bravery. Into the theme, too, is woven a suggestion of the superstitious dread with which the old Icelander looked upon the new faith, for the time of action, 1020 A.D., is just twenty years after Christianity came to dispute the reign of Thor and Balder."

The story of the play is as follows:

"*Thorkel*, the old Viking, had been a Skald, a poet and singer of his people, and, like his son *Valbrand*, had been more at ease in verse than fight, tho his foster brother, *Bjorn*, was a mighty man with the sword. It was to the latter that the heart of the beautiful *Herdisa* turned, for that is the way with woman, to love that which is strong, tho she herself is weak. So *Herdisa*, unasked, has told *Bjorn* of her love and placed her bracelet upon his arm as a testament of her affection. Then *Thorkel* and his two sons had sailed for Vineland, the new country, the father returning with *Valbrand* later to tell *Herdisa* that *Bjorn* had scorned her love and sent back a taunting message.

"When the play opens, some twenty years after this is supposed to have happened, *Herdisa* is the wife of *Valbrand*, and it is through the malevolent utterances of *Ufeig*, a turncoat priest, that the old story is revived. He comes to the Viking and his son, both of whom have now forsaken song for the sterner arts of war, and sues for peace, promising to keep secret the fact that *Bjorn* is still alive, and that the message was a lie.

"It is the night of the Winterfeast, a night on which a peal of thunder is an omen of dreadful significance, and on which, too, *Herdisa's* beautiful young daughter, *Swanhild*, will dream of the lover who may come, and for whom she has been longing. There is an impressive scene, in which the mother, unconscious of whom she may be welcoming, sets ready the guest-chair and awaits the visitor whose trumpet-blast has heralded an approach.



Photograph by Alice Boughton.

GLADYS WYNNE AND EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON.

The former as *Swanhild* and the latter as *Herdisa* in Charles Rann Kennedy's new play "The Winterfeast."

"*Bjorn* enters and is coldly received, but he refuses to regard himself as an unwelcome guest, and ultimately, in a powerful scene, he learns of the trick practised upon him and the woman that he loves. He had been married in the far-off country of the redman, but he tells *Herdisa* that she alone has had his heart through all the years. Then she sends him forth to do vengeance.

"Through a skilfully contrived arrangement the spectator is left in uncertainty as to which of the two men has been killed in combat, *Herdisa* being led to believe that it is her husband who has been slain. In the reversal of feeling that follows the news of his death brought by a thrall, her heart goes out to *Valbrand*.

"In the meantime *Bjorn's* son has happened in and is welcomed by *Swanhild*, who regards him as her longed-for lover.

"An exquisite scene between the two is followed by the entrance of *Herdisa*, who calls upon her daughter's plighted lord to avenge the death of *Valbrand*. The boy swears on the hilt of a sword, a moment later discovering that it is his father's, and that it is he whom he has promised to kill. Unwilling now to keep the compact, he withdraws, and falls on his own sword, and the death of *Herdisa* and her daughter follows soon after; now it develops that *Bjorn* was the one who fell in the duel between the brothers, and, overwhelmed by the series of catastrophes that have befallen the

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house, he [Valbrand], too, is added to the list of victims. Only the aged Viking and his old enemy, the priest, are left to bemoan the bitter tragedy of fate.

"It would be difficult to describe briefly the beauty of movement and arrangement with which the story is developed in the action, the grace with which the lighter passages are handled, or the excellent effects of chiaroscuro with which emphasis is occasionally gained in more somber comments. And tho the acting is not always of the heroic breadth which a play of this kind demands, it is generally in excellent good taste, and in several notable instances of great supplementing beauty."

PENNSYLVANIA'S PRODUCTS IN MURAL ART

PROBABLY no State in the Union has had the material basis of her wealth so transmuted by art as has Pennsylvania. Not long ago we recorded the glorification of Pittsburg in the pictures by Mr. John W. Alexander which decorate the Carnegie Institute. They depicted the wonders of steel. Now in the mural decorations of the Capitol at Harrisburg, done by Mr. Edwin A. Abbey, not only steel, but oil and coal, have their apotheosis. Of the four lunettes lately placed in their positions (treated in an appreciative article by Mr. Royal Cortissoz in the Christmas *Scribner's*) one, indeed, symbolizes "Religious Liberty." "The natural forces treated in the remaining lunettes," he observes, "are those which in this country, and most emphatically in Pennsylvania, have enlisted the taming energies of a whole people." Moreover in choosing themes of a certain impersonal significance, we read, Abbey has "secured the grandeur indispensable to monumental art" and, at the same time, he has been "faithful to the interests of humanity."

The problem of the modern mural painter, Mr. Cortissoz shows, is to steer a middle course between the balanced composition of the classical painter and the naturalism he would employ in any casual note from nature. Mr. Abbey has achieved the difficult. "The Harrisburg decorations are admirably 'centered,' but not through academic pedantry. He gains his ends by the right adjustment of masses, by a discreet arrangement of colors as well as of forms":

"This is manifest at once when the observer enters the main portal on the east side of the building and is confronted by 'The Spirit of Religious Liberty,' far up on the western wall. There is no crassly fixt center here, but the design is beautifully unified. Across the bottom of it stretches a narrow strip of deep blue sea. Narrow as it is it has enormous weight; smoothly but irresistibly you feel the pressure of an illimitable body of water. The foam rises, subtly suggesting the deep snore of the sea itself, under the forefoot of the nearest vessel. The ocean moves, it is alive with its color, its sound, and its sharp, salt smell. Mr. Abbey has done nothing truer or more artistic than he has done here, painting the sea as it is and at the same time making it a sort of pedestal for the intensely decorative ships that tower above it. The broad sails relieve the dark hulls with breadths of tawny red. Something of their glow faintly flushes with rose the white draperies of the three celestial guides. Back of it all is a cloudless sky, vague, opalescent, spacious. Filled with the large airs of the open sea, eloquent of the wide horizons faced by the founder and his people, is this beautiful painting, a work to touch the imagination with a sense of an old hope gloriously fulfilled. And, withal, the lunette falls into its place as naturally, with as much of architectural balance, as tho its component parts had been mathematically assembled."

The northern and southern lunettes, conceived with equal imaginative grasp, are, we are told, "designed in such wise as to bring more realistically home to us a sense of what Pennsylvania is doing to-day with the liberty sought in those red-sailed ships and with the treasures wrung from the earth." Her mining industries are symbolized in a composition termed "Science Revealing the Treasures of the Earth." The two which are here reproduced are thus described:

"The hammer-wielding god in 'The Spirit of Vulcan' wears his scanty blue garment after the careless fashion of the Olympians, and his ruddy limbs and shoulders rest appropriately in cloudy billows. But he broods over the scene less as a poetic figure than as the mentor and friend of the very human toilers beneath him. He seems, in very truth, the genius of the amazing chamber in

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THE SPIRIT OF VULCAN.

E. A. Abbey's mural decoration for the Harrisburg Capitol. Here the hammer-wielding god "broods over the scene less as a poetic figure than as the mentor and friend of the very human toilers beneath him."

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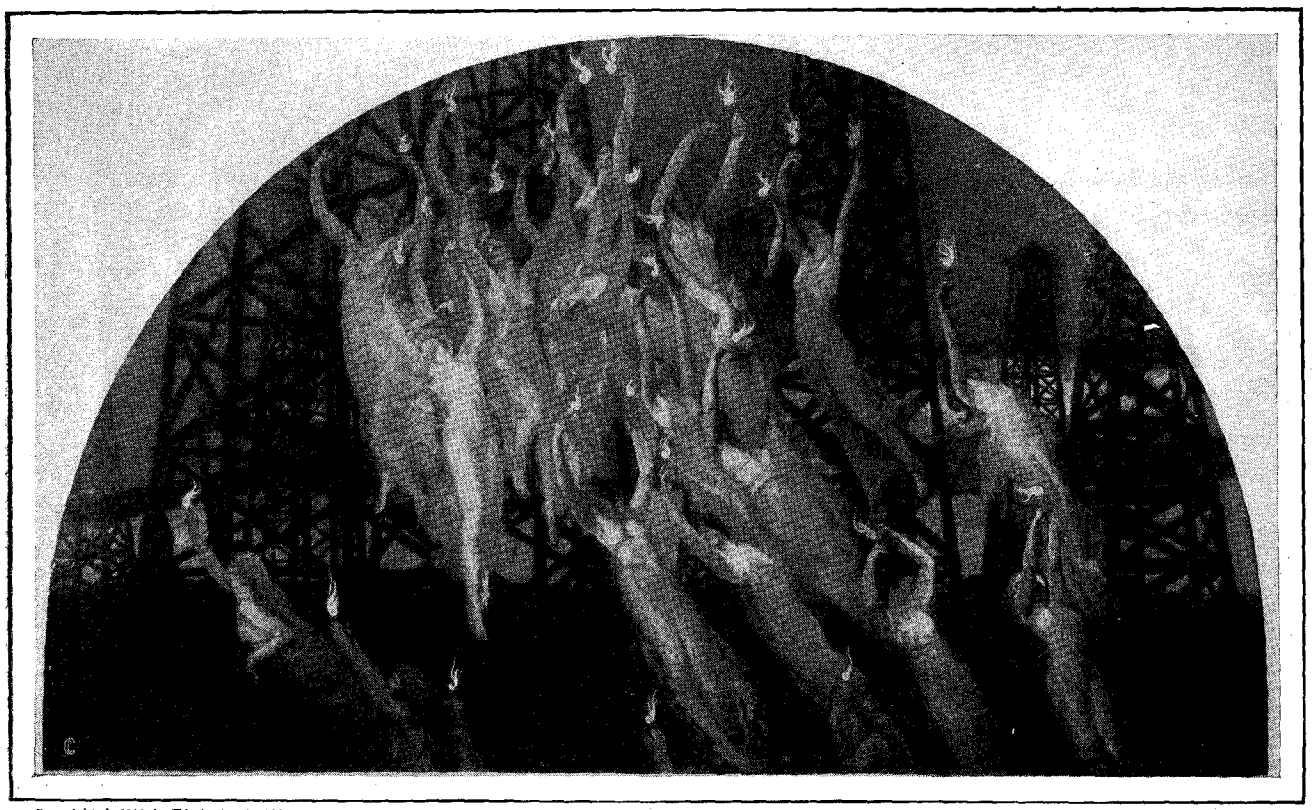

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THE SPIRIT OF LIGHT.

"The derricks have something bizarre about them; beneath the shadow of those ghostly towers, almost anything might happen, and there is, after all, not audacity alone, but, in some sort, an inevitableness in the sudden upward flight of the Spirits of Light."

which he finds himself, a place of giant machinery, dark, fantastic, and forbidding, of molten metal and eddying vapors, of grimy, sweating men who are children of this generation, but who, at their mighty task, wear, somehow, a grander, more elemental air. The management of the color in this decoration is superb, the prevailing darkness of the machinery being relieved to just the right extent by the warm flesh tints of the smiths, the glow of the flaming steel, the pearly tones of the shifting steam, and the touch of lovely blue in Vulcan's tunic. But one dwells also with special appreciation on the modeling and draftsmanship which the artist has brought to the portrayal of his figures. The linear habit proper to his illustrations made with the pen, and subsequently hinted, if not actually disclosed, in some of his paintings, is here conclusively abandoned. The figures are seen in the round and are so painted, freely and boldly, with close research into movement, the play of muscle and the swiftly changing effects of light and shade. Nor has the painter's interest in detail distracted him unduly. He fuses his details into one moving vision.

"Up to this point Mr. Abbey has worked, so to say, on safe ground. In his fourth lunette, he lets himself go in rather audacious vein. Baldly stated on paper, the idea of a company of light-bearers rushing up into the air, past the prosaic timbers raised above a number of oil-wells, hardly commends itself as suitable for a great mural decoration. It all depends, of course, upon how the thing is done. Mr. Abbey does it with success by concentrating his attention upon the inherent picturesqueness of his subject. He sees that subject against a dark sky, the deep blue of which is broken by rifts of gold. With such a background the black tracery of his derricks takes on a new aspect; it is no longer prosaic but, on the contrary, positively romantic. One thinks of the tall chimneys on Thames side which turned into campanili under Whistler's eyes. The derricks have something bizarre about them; beneath the shadow of those ghostly towers, almost anything might happen, and there is, after all, not audacity alone, but, in some sort, an inevitableness in the sudden upward flight of the 'Spirits of Light,' golden-haired, ivory-tinted goddesses, swathed in diaphanous blue, and coming like exhalations from the deeps. The maze of their floating figures, all softness and grace, would lose half its value against a neutral background. The needed contrast, the element to make the balance true, comes from the rigid lines of the derricks. The eye rests upon this lunette with the same contentment as upon its companions."

ANCIENT ROME THROUGH MODERN SPECTACLES

THE Italian historian Ferrero, who is paying this country a visit, writes of the past in terms of to-day's problems. His "modernizing," so to speak, of ancient Rome, is his distinctive trait as a historian; and naturally the joint in his armor where the academic devotee of archeology and philology loves to insert a thrust is just this vivid realization of a buried past. So points out a writer in *Putnam's* (December) who, by name of Sibilla Aleramo, suggests a countrywoman. Ferrero's great work, begun in 1902, places him in rivalry with Gibbon. It is called "The Greatness and Decline of Rome," and of it the writer in *Putnam's* observes:

"This vast and powerful picture of one of the most passionate periods of the world's history has been admired and criticized on all sides. Such a work of interpretation and synthesis could not obtain unreserved assent from delvers in the same fields, philosophical and historic. Its author has been most reproached for not ignoring contemporary history, for comparing modern economic and social facts and conditions with ancient, for often employing a terminology of the present day. Does he lessen the dignity of history when he speaks of 'capital' and 'syndicates,' when he compares the electoral college of Clodius, commanded by Cæsar and gathered from the idle and the freedmen supported by the State, to Tammany Hall? The truth is, there are astonishing points of similarity between the Roman democracy and that of our own times. Wealth inspired a desire for peaceful enjoyment (interpreted by Catullus, Horace, and Ovid) free from the danger and annoyance of war and politics, so that the soldiers and politicians became all-powerful. But some modern terms are scarcely appropriate. For instance, the influence of women like Fulvia, the wife of Antonius, Julia, wife of Tiberius, even of Livia, wife of Augustus—an influence obtained by intrigue—has nothing to do with what we know as 'feminism,' which is the opposite, that is to say, the right of defense and of individual development, obtained openly, by means not characteristically feminine, but simply civic, human. Another criticism is that the author can not decide between the virtuous oligarchy of the old agricultural republic and the expan-

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sive, imperial democracy. But the historian can never be too impartial. The fact is, Signor Ferrero can not stifle occasionally a regret for the austere virtues of the ancients, nor conceal his admiration for the grandeur of the march toward wealth and culture that marked the fecund century that established the Empire. These are the defects that accompany a colossal enterprise that exacts the best part of the author's time and strength. It is very rare in these days to see any one so discipline his life as to plan for himself a work of such magnitude. We should be grateful to him for having conceived and executed with such masterfulness."

One might wonder what there is to tell of Rome after Gibbon and the later Germans. But the present writer shows what he has found in saying that instead of the story of almost "fabulous heroes —called Pompey, Cæsar, Cleopatra, Brutus, Augustus, etc.—this history" unfolds before us "like a vast stage on which the masses play a great part—the agricultural aristocracy, the new commercial middle class, the turbulent people of Rome, the provinces, the tax-collectors in all the centers of the Empire." The writer continues:

GUGLIELMO FERRERO,
Who writes Roman history in modern terms of "Capital," "Syndicates," and "Tammany Halls."

"Thus we see not only great men and smaller figures mingling in contemporaneous society, moved by the passions of the time, by personal ambitions and necessities of the struggle for supremacy, but also, and above all, the play of the great economic forces that govern society and direct it unsuspected by its contemporaries.

"Looked at from this point of view, the actions of historic personages acquire a new value. Signor Ferrero shows us the work of Lucullus completely unappreciated by his contemporaries; Cicero is no longer a mere advocate or dilettante philosopher; his orations gain high political significance, his 'De Officiis' and 'De Republica' become socially influential works. Cæsar, seen in his actions, is no longer the demigod of many historians, but a man who wished to reconstitute the democratic party, enlarge the policy of Lucullus, and form a personal government, and who did not succeed; a great man, but not a great statesman. His adopted son succeeded in part, in spite of himself. Gaul and Egypt became new sources of prosperity to the Empire; Greece was reborn and Germany conquered. Augustus, who was not the comedian some historians have thought him, but wished sincerely to reconstruct the Republic without sacrificing the old institutions, having tried several times to retire to private life, had to resign himself to becoming the head of the State. He governed wisely for forty years, during the dissolution of the ancient institutions. The Empire was consolidated, to remain united for two centuries. But even when the emperors had concentrated all power in their own persons, the ideas of Augustus remained, to be resuscitated after the fall of the despotic monarchies. The idea that the State could never be the property of the *princeps*, that the *res publica* belonged to each and every one, was the Roman idea."

Signor Ferrero, who is delivering a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute of Boston, and who will visit the President at the White House before he leaves this country, is still a young man —not yet having reached his thirty-eighth year. Born at Portici, near Naples, the son of a Piedmontese railway engineer, he made his literary bow at eighteen, when he collaborated with the famous alienist, Cesare Lombroso, in his work "La Donna Delinquente" (The Female Offender). He took up lecturing and writing and contributed articles to various Italian and foreign periodicals on historical themes. His wife is the youngest daughter of Lombroso, and is herself a writer.

A STATE ROUSED BY A NOVELIST

"WINSTON CHURCHILL has done more harm to the good name of New Hampshire than ten thousand *Jethro Basses* could have accomplished." These words uttered by a Democratic leader in the New Hampshire legislature are taken by Mr. Stanley Johnson as the highest possible tribute to the novelist's "service in awakening the conscience of the voters." It further serves, this writer avers in *The World's Work* (December), as "an impressive illustration of the power that Mr. Churchill has exerted in the affairs of a State, both by his latest novels and by lending his own personality as a weapon in the fight for better and purer political administration." We read further:

"'Coniston' and 'Mr. Crewe's Career' form the two parts of a literary unit. The trilogy will be complete when Mr. Churchill shall have written another novel telling the story of complete political reform. The value of the two novels lies not alone in the illumination given to conditions in New Hampshire. The same battle is going on in other States, where citizens are endeavoring to elect men who will obey the wishes of the voters. Mr. Churchill's mission is a national one.

"New Hampshire is mainly composed of small towns and villages whose inhabitants are by nature prejudiced against outside interference and have small respect for 'literary fellers' as candidates for office. It was quite surprizing, therefore, that Mr. Churchill's candidacy for the nomination for Governor, in 1906, gained rapid progress in the course of the six weeks before the Republican nominating convention. As a matter of fact his audiences forgot him, while listening to his story of the misrule of twenty years. But the disclosures of the novelist's campaign roused the people. New Hampshire campaigns had generally been too quietly prepared beforehand to treat the voter in the ranks to the pleasure of a political thrill. There can be little doubt that had the choice of a governor been submitted direct to the voters, without the machinery of a nominating convention, whose integrity has been severely criticized, Mr. Churchill would have been elected. The old leaders barely saved themselves from disaster, and found themselves thoroughly disorganized and badly out of temper with each other. His achievement, even in defeat, was sufficient to attract the notice of reformers in other States, and he went to New Jersey to aid Senator Everett Colby. Starting as the Representative in the legislature of the little village of Cornish, Mr. Churchill's political power had thus outgrown the limits of the State in which it was born."

In New Hampshire, we are told, a new and effective force has been brought into play in politics through the agency of Mr. Churchill's two novels. The people had been unfamiliar with the contents of their railroad commissioner's reports and their statute books, it is said, but "Mr. Crewe's Career" has educated them. The books have practically forced the novelist into another rôle, as these words show:

"It is impossible now to divorce Mr. Churchill the novelist from Mr. Churchill the public man—they are mingled together in his books and in his speeches on the stump. But he is not a mere critic of political conditions. He does not wish to destroy, but to upbuild. He has frequently declared the belief that his own party can furnish the remedy; and, while many of his followers have bolted, he has remained in its ranks. He has laid strong stress upon his belief in his attack upon the dominance of corporation rule in his own State, that if the people could have been entrusted with the proper confidence due their sovereignty, there would have never been any complaint on the part of the public-service companies."

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MORE than eight thousand books of all kinds will be published in America this year. At least one-half the number are books of the subscription, educational, technical, and other classes which scarcely count as part of what we call the day's literature. In preparing the subjoined list of fifty books for holiday gifts, only the other half, or the "bookstore books," have been considered.

Aldrich, Thomas Bailey. Marjorie Daw. Illustrated by Joel Cecil Clay. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

This is the first illustrated edition that has yet appeared of Mr. Aldrich's masterpiece among his short stories. Mr. Clay has provided for it several full-page illustrations, besides head- and tail-pieces, half-titles and cuts in the texts, all of which are effectively printed in tints. "Marjorie Daw" shows more than one quality which has been conspicuous in all of Mr. Aldrich's prose writings and especially his consummate audacity.

Andrews, Eliza Francis. The Wartime Journal of a Georgia Girl. Large 12mo. Sixteen illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50 net.

The author of this journal presents an interesting narrative of life in Georgia during the closing period of the Civil War. If it lacks the wonderful power and vitality of Mrs. Chesnut's "Diary From Dixey" it may be conceded to contain a more connected, tho hardly a more impressive narrative. Volumes such as these are the material out of which some future master hand will construct a narrative dealing with the old régime in the South as it was before the war, and as it struggled to its death against overwhelming odds during four momentous years.

Austen, Jane, The Works of. With notes by R. Brimley Johnson. Illustrated in colors by A. Wallis Mills. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25 per volume.

Four volumes, comprising "Pride and Prejudice" and "Sense and Sensibility," have now appeared in this new and beautiful edition of Jane Austen's writings. The type is large, paper flexible, and the binding attractive. The illustrations in colors by Mr. Mills are the distinctive feature. These will satisfy most readers, even readers hard to satisfy in pictures that attempt to present the characters of this incomparable writer. A more adequate edition of Jane Austen—and we have seen many—is not known to us.

Blackmore, Richard D. Lorna Doone. Doone-land edition, with introduction and notes by H. Snowden Ward, and fifty illustrations by Mrs. Catharine Weed Ward. Crown 8vo, pp. 1–560. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

Blackmore wrote his masterpiece, "Lorna Doone," just fifty years ago. It sprang at once into fame, and has gone through edition after edition. The present edition contains a mass of original material bearing principally on the legendary and historical features of the novel. The Doones, it appears, were robbers who were famous in legend and story before they were seized upon by Blackmore as the framework upon which to weave a romance. Mr. Ward, the editor of this edition, has carefully ascertained the actual facts which were used in constructing the

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MRS. CORNWALLIS-WEST.

novel. The result of his labors increases the vividness and power of the book as a work of fiction. The excellent pictures show the Exmoor country, the actual scenes of the exploits of the Doones, while a map of Dooneland at the end of the book still further enhances the impression of realism.

Brinton, Christian. Modern Artists. With 6 illustrations in color, half-tone, and photogravure. Large 8vo, pp. 350. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. $6.

Mr. Brinton, keeping strictly to the title of his appreciative work, has not attempted to write a history of modern art, in the complete sense of the words; but

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HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY.

to any one reading his book a very vivid, or at least, impressionistic view of modern art will be gained. In his choice of artists he confines himself to the last century, taking for subjects, and devoting a chapter to each, Jean-Honoré Fragonard, Antoine Wiertz, George Frederick Watts, Arnold Bocklin, Constantin Meunier, James McNeill Whistler, Franz Von Lenbach, Ilya Efimovitch Repin, John S. Sargent, John Lavery, Giovanni Segantini, Gari Melchers, J. J. Shannon, and Ignacio Zuloaga. He outlines the work and career of each of these men, chosen not because they are considered in each case the greatest, but rather because they are the most characteristic of their respective class, and interprets from what they have actually done their relative position in the art-evolution of the century. Four of the illustrations are in color (one of them for the first time —Whistler's "Rosa Corder"), fifty-six are full-page half-tones, and one a photogravure.

Caffin, Charles H. and Caroline A. A Child's Guide to Pictures. With many illustrations. 12mo, pp. 253. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. $1.25.

The authors of this little book have for their particular object the development in children of a sufficiently keen art-sense to form a self-imposed guide in the appreciation and choice of pictures. In other words, they do not assert dogmatically that a picture is good or bad, but they try to encourage the child to think for himself and so to exercise his powers of discrimination in matters of art. "Why do I like or dislike this picture?" is the question which the book tries to help its young readers to solve, by laying down a number of rules as to true beauty in painting, and by giving examples of various degrees of perfection attained in the pictorial art. The different schools of painting are taken up historically, beginning with the archaic work of the Byzantine period, and traced to their final expression in modern times. The book is clearly and simply written, and the illustrations, fifteen in number, are reproductions in half-tone of representative paintings accompanied with diagrams explanatory of their technique.

Christy, Howard Chandler. The Christy Book for 1908. Drawings in black and white and color by Howard Chandler Christy. Size, 12½ x 17 inches, pp. 64. New York: Moffatt, Yard & Co. $3.50.

Three years ago a collection of Mr. Christy's "Drawings in Black and White" were brought together in one volume, and the size and general character of the latter have been followed in the present publication. This year's collection, however, is larger than its predecessor, and contains as a unique feature several reproductions in color of Mr. Christy's work. The volume contains in all fifty-six pictures illustrating four general subjects, as follows: Cartoons of Sentiment, The American Girl in Summer-Time, Society Pictures, and Cartoons on Varied Subjects. The color-pictures, four in number, represent as many different types of feminine loveliness. Several pictures appear here for the first time.

Cornwallis-West, Mrs. George. The Reminiscences of Lady Randolph Churchill. Illustrated with fifty portraits of royalties and other famous

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people. Royal 8vo, pp. 500. New York. The Century Company. $3.50 net.

Mrs. Cornwallis-West, formerly Miss Jerome of New York, and long one of the best-known leaders of social and political life in England, as the wife of Lord Randolph Churchill, and now enjoying new celebrity as the mother of Winston Spencer Churchill, of the British Cabinet, in this volume has produced a valuable and spritely record of men and women she has known and of events of which she has been an observer or in them a participant. The papers have already become known to the public in the pages of *Scribner's Magazine*, where they have been admired for the charm with which events have been recorded and the flashes of humor and wisdom which here and there adorn her chronicle.

Crawford, Mary Caroline. St. Botolph's Town. An Account of Old Boston in Colonial Days. By Mary Caroline Crawford, author of "Among Old New England Inns," etc. With many illustrations. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2.50.

Boston was recently pronounced by a leading English review to be "the most highly educated city in the world." It is certainly the most interesting city in our Eastern States, connected as it is with many history-making names. It is from this biographical aspect of Boston's history that the author seems to have taken her inspiration in the production of a very readable volume. She harks back to the past because the past, as the Greek historian has remarked, often yields the best interpretation of the present, and she observes, with perfect truth, "To understand America of to-day we must needs know the Boston of the fathers. So only can we be sure that the excrescences of modern government are no essential part of that Christian state of which Winthrop dreamed and for which Vane was glad to die." We have never met with a volume of the like compass, which contained fifty illustrations of such historic value and unique interest as characterize the prints in this volume. Many of them are reproductions of rare and scarcely known originals.

Dellenbaugh, Frederick S. A Canyon Voyage. The narrative of the second Powell expedition down the Green-Colorado River from Wyoming and the explorations on land in the years 1871 and 1872. By Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, artist and assistant topographer of the expedition. With 50 full-page illustrations from photographs and from drawings by the author, and maps. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

There are few men who know their own city, provided they live in New York, London, or Paris. Fewer still know the external features and wonders of their own country. This is particularly the case with regard to our own land, of which Mr. Dellenbaugh reveals, in his brilliant and lively volume, new and astounding features. We call them new because the author, "artist and assistant topographer" of the Second Powell Expedition, tells us that this expedition has never before been fully treated. Up to the completion of this exploration a large part of the Colorado River was a blank on ordinary maps. Hence the scientific value of the present work. We prefer, however, to regard it from a literary and artistic standpoint. It reveals strangeness and sublimity of scenery which dwarfs the wildest and most fantastic dreams of Dante's imagination and makes the productions of Doré's pencil appear insignificant and colorless. The book is moreover interesting as a record of brave personal daring; and as a piece of scientific registry, powerful description by pen and illustration, and genuine story-telling it is equally effective.

Everyman's Library. Edited by Ernest Rhys. 18mo. 340 volumes now ready. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Cloth. 35 cents per volume; leather, 70 cents.

New volumes are constantly being added to this collection of standard authors. Including those published this autumn, 340 volumes are now ready. It is the intention eventually to bring out at least one thousand. The price meanwhile has been reduced. It is easy to accept the publisher's statement that quite fifty

FREDERICK S. DELLENBAUGH.

thousand copies of certain volumes have already been disposed of. This extraordinary popularity has made possible the reduction of price. Among the new authors represented in the most recent output are Emerson, Ruskin, George Eliot, and Franklin. The popularity of these books is one of the most wholesome signs in the trade-records of current literature. It sufficiently encourages one to believe that the world after all has not gone hopelessly daft over light and ephemeral books.

Ferrero, Guglielmo. The Greatness and Decline of Rome. Translated by Alfred E. Zimmern. Volume III., "The Fall of an Aristocracy." Volume IV., "Rome and Egypt." 8vo. Cloth. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Each, $2.50 net.

The appearance of these two volumes of Ferrero's work, the first two having appeared in the summer of 1907, coincides with the arrival of their author in this country, where he will lecture in leading cities and be a guest of President Roosevelt. Ferrero's history has already commanded marked attention from historians in languages other than his own. His point of view is the Italian one, and hence his work takes a place somewhat apart from all other standard histories of Rome, the others having been written by Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Germans. Some one has referred to Ferrero as "an Italian Gibbon." But he is more than that, or rather, something different from that. In the first place, his work when completed will have a different range as to period. Ferrero begins with the foundation of the Roman state—with ancient Latium, and narrates its story to the fall of the Western Empire only, leaving the Eastern Empire untouched. In this conception of his theme, he has followed his Italian predilections. Indeed, his conception of Roman history is that it forms the early part of Italian history, and that events which have happened in the peninsula since the overthrow of the Empire have simply been a continuation of the history of the Italian people under other conditions. No great historical theme has been dealt with in a fashion so striking and interesting as this in many, many years.

Fisher, Harrison. Bachelor Belles. With 24 full-page illustrations in full color by Harrison Fisher and decorations by Theodore B. Hapgood. Square 8vo, pp. 180. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.

Some thirty-eight short poems, ranging from the days of Elizabeth to the present time, have been collected to form the text for this dainty volume, which is of a quality preeminently suited for the holiday gift-book. The poems are all love lyrics and, although chosen from a wide and necessarily varied field, are characterized by one object in common—the praise of the "bachelor belle." The pictures illustrating the poems are reproductions of some of Mr. Harrison Fisher's water-color drawings, and furnish a series of twenty-four different types of feminine beauty of a distinctly modern character. The page decorations by Mr. Hapgood are formed by elaborate traceries, of conventional patterns, in light gray color, upon which the poems are printed.

Forbes-Lindsay, C. H. Washington, the City and the Seat of Government. 8vo, pp. 433. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. $3.50.

This is no mere guide-book. It is an interesting account of the planning and building of our national capital. It is literary in style and coloring. It gives a good idea of what Washington should mean not only to the citizen but to the stranger. Nothing probably suggests more vividly the sudden progress of the country since the secession struggle than Mr. Forbes-Lindsay's chapter on "Washington in War Time" and "Washington in the Twentieth Century." Few people have had better opportunities than this author for examining and reporting on "Journalism in Washington" and "Social Life in Washington." The concise and gossipy chapter on the "Presidents and the White House" is just what it should be, touching lightly on the domestic life of the Executive Mansion up to a time within the memory of all. The illustrations are exceptionally good photogravures, and have real artistic merit. They add considerably to the agreeable impression produced by a work which is graceful as well as painstaking in execution. The author has man-

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aged to put into a comparatively small book a mass of information which is at once accurate and attractively propounded.

Gasquet, Francis A. The Greater Abbeys of England. With sixty full-page pictures in color from paintings specially made for this work by Warwick Goble. Large 8vo, pp. xviii–378. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

Most of the abbeys described in this book are to-day in ruins; in none of them is the monastic life, for which they were originally erected, practised. The author, who is the head of the Benedictine Order in England, has published something like a dozen books on the English monasteries, and this, his latest work on the subject, is the result of almost a lifetime of study and research. To each of the thirty-one abbeys which he takes up for detailed consideration, he devotes a special chapter of an historical and architecturally descriptive character. He traces each institution back to its foundation, sometimes lost in the mists of legend, narrates its history, and gives reasons for its ultimate abandonment as a monastic house. The book is written from a strongly sympathetic standpoint, which is not the least of its charms, and with its mine of information and admirable illustrations, commends itself to the reader as a valuable contribution.

Greenslet, Ferris. The Life of Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Fully illustrated. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3 net. Large-paper edition. $5. net, postpaid.

Mr. Greenslet has prepared the authorized biography of Aldrich, and has largely confined it to letters, of which it is matter for regret that a larger number were not available. At the same time, the record is one which every admirer of Aldrich's writings ought to read. It is pervaded from the first page to the last by his personality, which was something unique among the men of letters of his period.

Harland, Marion. The Housekeeper's Week. 8vo, pp. 439. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

The women of America all owe a debt of gratitude to Marion Harland, pen-name for Mary Virginia Terhune, not only for her pleasing works of imagination, but for her practical treatises on cooking, housekeeping, and kindred subjects. This new work seems to gather up the fragments of her overflowing domestic knowledge and experience and present them in a clear and attractive manner. She deals with every subject which can interest or occupy a housekeeper, from washing to the destruction of vermin, the cleaning of gloves and the practice of domestic gymnastics. Those women or girls who take in hand and study this book can easily escape being included under the category which she thus states: "Many begin housekeeping handicapped by a lack of knowledge and a lack of experience in the practical side of the business. . . . If the author succeeds in her aim of clearing up to some extent the subject in hand, and of lightening the labor involved in the important branch of domestic science under discussion, she will feel well repaid." The reviewer feels sure that he is echoing the verdict of all housekeepers who use this book when he says, "Marion Harland has succeeded in her aim."

Hichens, Robert. Egypt and Its Monuments. Illustrated with 20 full-page pictures in color by Jules Guérin and a large number of photographs. Royal 8vo, pp. 272. New York: The Century Co. $6.

Seldom has the art of the pen been so happily united with that of the brush as in this exquisite specimen of bookcraft. The marvelous descriptions of African scenery which lend so unique a charm to the author's "The Garden of Allah" are here in all their old-time power and beauty, and the effect is immeasurably heightened by the accompanying paintings in which M. Guérin seems to have caught the very spirit of dreamy poetry with which the text is surcharged. Mr. Hichens tells his

ROBERT HICHENS.

reader that he visited Egypt, for the purposes of this volume, "with dread" after a fourteen years' absence. Rumors of change had reached him, and he feared that the land whose venerable majesty had entranced him would reveal to him now only the shadow of its former glory. His fears, however, as he soon discovered, were groundless, and the present volume speaks with matchless eloquence of an Egypt whose beauty is still undimmed, still untouched by modern civilization. Aside from its rare literary and artistic value the book will prove to be an excellent help to the antiquarian or the traveler in Egypt.

Holt, Rosa Belle. Rugs: Oriental and Occidental, Antique and Modern. New, enlarged edition, entirely reset. Thirty-four full-page illustrations. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $5 net.

The "Rug Book" of Rosa Belle Holt is a handbook well known to those who admire, buy, or sell the many-colored tapestries of Eastern looms. The original edition was published in 1901, since which time circumstances connected with the rug trade have been transforming. The writer has taken advantage of every opportunity and of every authority to give her readers the very latest information. She has also traveled in the Orient for the purpose of obtaining specimens, and we must pronounce this work not only useful and beautiful, but also learned. The symbolism of the rug and its design are shown, and we can trace its production in these pages from the dyeing of the wool or silk to the completion of its fanciful or imaginative design. The volume is illustrated with thirty-four full-page illustrations and a map of the Orient.

Howe, Maud. Sun and Shadow in Spain. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 411. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.

In reading this book we feel a renewed pleasure in the beauties of Spain, with the added delight of having a witty, sometimes merry, and always appreciative and intelligent companion. There is little of general interest in the country of Cervantes and Velasquez that has escaped the notice of Maud Howe's versatile pen. She entered the peninsula at Gibraltar, and has something new to say even about the exploit of General Elliott. She passes through Andalusia, and we actually see the dancers, gipsies, and cathedral vistas in a new light. Seville, Cordova, and Toledo furnish matter for many pages of sparkling dialog, and observations which cast a side-light on many obscure details of life and scenery which escape the eye of the ordinary traveler. But Maude Howe is not an ordinary traveler. It is not only that she is the daughter of Julia Ward Howe, but she has a faculty the lack of which grieved Dante in his celestial vision. He saw such things that his mind was stunned and failed to remember them. Maude Howe is appreciative and sympathetic; she is also impressionable, but the greatest gift of all is hers—she can remember and record her impressions and convey them to her readers. Four full-page plates in color and many other photographic reproductions are here to aid her in her task. The publishers have produced a most attractive holiday book.

Howells, William Dean. Roman Holidays. Illustrated. Square 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $3 net.

Mr. Howells' new volume finds him describing scenes that became familiar to him in his youth and of which in that period of his life he made noteworthy printed record. One of the charms of the volume springs from the change in the impressions that Italy made upon him after the lapse of more than a full generation since his first visit. He writes not only of the city of Rome, but of other Italian towns. The papers appeared originally in a Sunday newspaper of this city, where they were much liked and frequently commented on by authors and critics, as well as by general readers.

Hulbert, Archer Butler. The Niagara River. Fully illustrated. Large 8vo. Cloth. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

Mr. Hulbert, as the editor, and in part, author, of the "Historic Highways Series," was well fitted to compile this notable work on the picturesque river which joins Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. It is issued as a volume in the illustrated series dealing

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with great rivers, in which have already appeared volumes on the Hudson, St. Lawrence, Mississippi, and Ohio. Mr. Hulbert's book will take rank with the very best of them. He not only writes of the river itself, but of many events associated with it, including those of three wars; even the tight-rope dancers and the imbeciles who have dashed over the cataract in barrels are included. The book is something more than a work written to order.

James, George Wharton. Through Ramona's Country. By George Wharton James. Fully illustrated from photographs. Crown 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2 net.

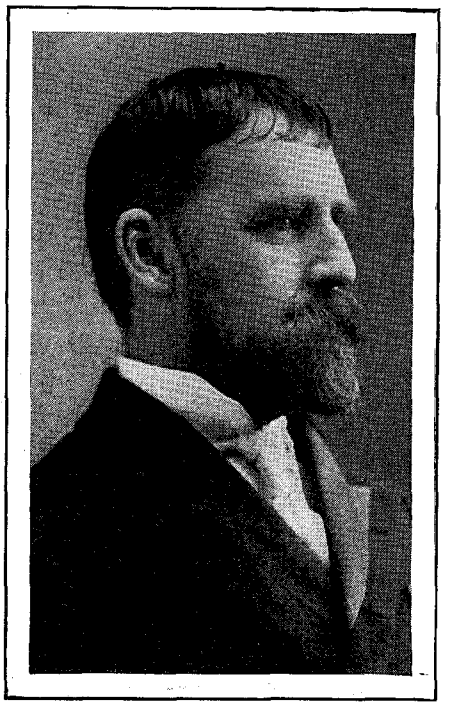
Among popular works of fiction which have aroused a particularly vivid impression of the country which gave them the stage for their scenes, Mrs. Jackson's "Ramona" holds an honored place. Written before the great Southwest was really known to eastern civilization, this picturesque novel might be said to have created Arizona in literature. Helen Hunt Jackson discovered a country in which the memory, the customs, the traditions of the early Spanish settler in America still lingered, or were caught up and absorbed by the more recent inrush of the Anglo-Saxon from the East seeking an outlet for his capital and his energy in a land supposed to be rich in precious minerals. How far the picture that she drew in her novel was pure fiction and how much of it was fact has been variously contended. The present work by Mr. James is an interesting attempt to give an authoritative answer to the question, and aside from its value as a contribution to a literary discussion, furnishes a unique description, in text and picture, of the Southwest as it is to-day.

Johnson, Clifton. Highways and Byways of the Pacific Coast. With 63 illustrations from photographs. 12mo, pp. xvi–323. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.

Mr. Johnson's volume does not fall readily into the ordinary category of books of travel. More attention is paid in it to the byway than the highway—the remote and the picturesque rather than the prominent and popular points of interest—and his book thus becomes a narrative of impressions of out-of-the-way places and people, abundantly interspersed with typical anecdotes and little humorous bits of history and personal experiences. To California the most space is given, while in a lesser degree Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, and Arizona come in for detailed descriptions. Besides being a book written primarily to entertain, Mr. Johnson has brought together here so much practical information in regard to the places which he has visited that his work should prove to be of value to those contemplating a trip on the Western coast of the United States. The pictures were taken by the author and are thus intimately connected with the text which they illustrate.

Kemp-Welch, Alice (Translator). I. The Book of the Duke of True Lovers. II. Of the Tumbler of Our Lady and Other Miracles. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $2.50 per volume.

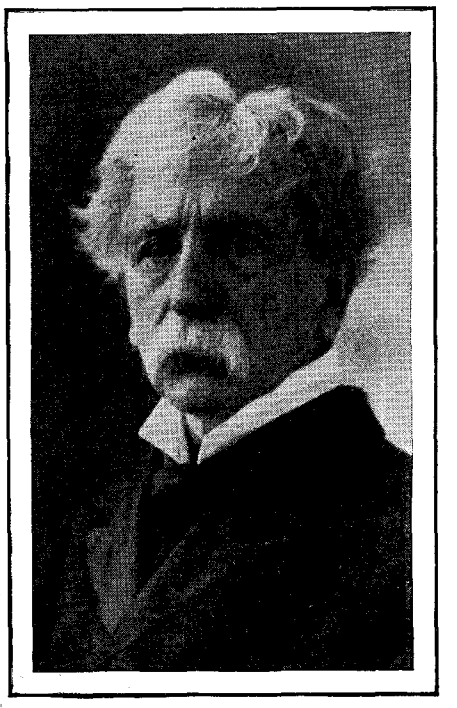
These two numbers of the "New Mediæval Library" are exquisite pieces of bookmaking. Their exterior is attractive, for



WILL H. LOW.

they are bound in brown pigskin, with special stamped design and colored edges. The antique bronze clasps are very pretty. The literary part of the work has been well done by the translator, who has chosen romances and other writings of medieval French authors. The illustrations are engravings from contemporary illuminations. The pretty tales translated so gracefully from the language of medieval France are good specimens of the productions of thirteenth-century story-writers. Their motive is love and religious devotion and they belong to that rich repository of popular romances from which Boccaccio and Marguerite of Valois selected so many of their *novelle* or *nouvelles*.

Kitton, Frederick G. Charles Dickens: His Life, Writings, and Personality. With 25 illustrations. Demy 8vo, pp. 504. New York. D. Appleton & Co. $3.50.



WILLIAM WINTER.

The present biography of Dickens is the first of any importance since the appearance of Forster's life thirty years ago. During this time a considerable amount of original material relating to Dickens and his work has come to light which, notwithstanding the excellence of Forster's book, demands embodiment in an altogether new biography. Mr. Kitton, while drawing copiously on Forster, has made an abundant use of this original material, especially as regards the voluminous private correspondence of Dickens—of which much was inaccessible to his first biographer—and to his work there is therefore introduced a number of intimate touches from the hand of the novelist himself which give it a unique flavor. It is interesting to note, also, as a result of Mr. Kitton's researches, that many of Dickens's novels contained far more fact than is generally supposed, while of his ostensibly fictitious characters a large number are traced by the present author to their prototypes in real life. The two concluding chapters of the book are devoted to a new estimate of the novelist's opinions on literature, science, art, politics, while describing his habits, methods of work, taste in dress, etc.

Kunz, George F., and **Stevenson,** Charles H. The Book of the Pearl. 100 full-page plates in photogravure in full color, tint, and black and white. Royal 8vo. New York: Century Co. $12.50 net.

Dr. Kunz and his collaborator, Dr. Stevenson, have compiled in this work one of the really sumptuous volumes of the holiday season. Dr. Kunz is the gem specialist of the undertaking and Dr. Stevenson the expert in pearl fishery. From the extensive bibliography appended to the work it is obvious that this subject has appealed to many writers before, but not in our time, or at least in this country, has a notable work heretofore appeared. One could write several pages based on interesting information contained in this beautiful book.

Lear, Edward, The Letters of, to Chichester Fortescue (Lord Carlingford) and Frances, Countess Waldgrave. Edited by Lady Strachey. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 328. New York: Duffield & Co. $3.50.

These are delightful letters and fully satisfy any expectations about them which might have been aroused by Lear's long-famous "Book of Nonsense." They are addrest almost exclusively to his friend Fortescue, who was the friend of his adult lifetime, and abound in queer points of view, startling puns, and a general fund of geniality and sturdy integrity. The work has already gone to a second edition, which is saying a good deal for a work issued as rather high-priced.

Low, Will H. A Chronicle of Friendships. With illustrations by the author and from his collections. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

The papers which make up this volume have recently appeared in *Scribner's Magazine*, where their charm and value were recognized by most readers. They are now brought together in a handsomely made octavo. Mr. Low writes largely of Robert Louis Stevenson, but other people of fame in the literary or artistic

(*Continued on page 904*)

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has become an institution which has attained tremendous proportions—and the sentiments expressed in the headline is literally true: *"Back of the pen is Dr. Faber—if it isn't the finest you ever held in your hand, he'll make good."*

Bearing in mind what this means, go to your dealer and ask him to show you an assortment of Dr. Faber's Self-Filling Pens. If you can't get them and wish to order immediately one of the three styles shown above, in a special Christmas box, send an ordinary steel pen, showing style you use, with postal, express or money order, and the pen will go to you by return mail. If you cannot get the pen in your city and have time to ask for the attractive catalogue, testimonials and literature demonstrating the amazing efficiency of the pen, they will be forwarded at once.

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The Manning-Bowman Alcohol Gas Stove manufactures its own gas from denatured alcohol (or Ethyl alcohol). It burns with a steady hot blue flame like a gas range burner and its uses are even more varied. You can carry the

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(Denatured)
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to any room in the house and light it at the touch of a match. With an outfit of Manning-Bowman Cooking Utensils—

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(With Patented "Ivory" Enameled Food Pan)

Sauce Pan	Coffee Percolator
Cutlet Dish	Tea Kettle
Toaster	Tea Pot

you can prepare as complete a dinner on the dining table as on the kitchen gas range. An invaluable adjunct to the sick room—a home convenience at all times.

Made with single and double burners, beautifully nickeled. Costs less than two cents an hour to operate. Sold by leading dealers everywhere. Write for descriptive booklet "LL-3."

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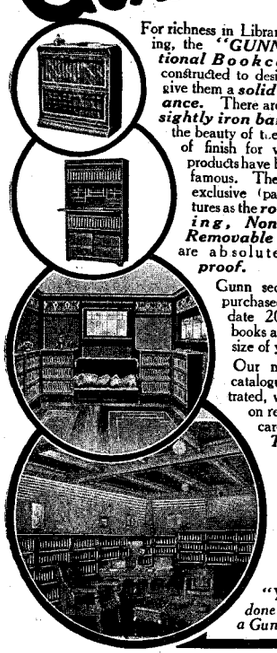

For richness in Library Furnishing, the *"GUNN" Sectional Bookcases* are constructed to designs which give them a *solid appearance.* There are *no unsightly iron bands* to mar the beauty of the high quality of finish for which Gunn products have become justly famous. They have such exclusive (patented) features as the *roller-Bearing, Non-Binding, Removable Door,* and are absolutely *Dust-proof.*

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"You don't get done when you buy a Gunn."

FIFTY OF THE YEAR'S BEST BOOKS

(*Continued from page 902*)

worlds appear in his pages. Notable among these are Millet and Saint-Gaudens.

Lowell, A. Lawrence. The Government of England. 2 volumes, octavo. New York: The Macmillan Co. $4 net.

Professor Lowell of Harvard has here produced a work which English critics, as well as American, recognized at once as a very notable contribution to knowledge of the English people and their government. Some writers have gone so far as to liken it to James Bryce's "American Commonwealth," in that it does for England what that work did for our own land. Perhaps the best judgment yet passed upon it in America came from a writer in the *American Historical Review,* who said: "It stands in distinguished isolation by reason of its comprehensive plan, the masterly way in which the plan has developed, and the sympathetic insight with which Mr. Lowell has described and analyzed the spirit in which English people work their institutions."

ALICE HEGAN RICE,
Author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," who has a new work, "Mr. Opp," that will appear in *The Century Magazine* in 1909.

Lowes, Emily Leigh. Chats on Old Lace and Needlework. 8vo, pp. 386. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $2.

The author of this concise but comprehensive work knows her subject well, extensive as it is. Her history of lace contained in the first chapter gives an interesting sketch of the subject from the lace and needlework of Egypt to that of England, for it is especially of English needlework that she chooses to treat. Altho dwelling also on the "Venetian Rose Point," the "Gros Point de Venise," the Genoese and Milanese Lace, the "Point de France," etc., in the department of embroidery she has confined herself to England, for that country stood on a par with Continental artificers of the Middle Age only in this branch of art. In all other arts England was either equalled or excelled by foreign craftsmen. The embroidered vestments, altar-cloths, and tapestry which were wrought by the nimble fingers of English abbesses and nuns were eagerly sought for in Paris, Rome, and Florence, and were quite famous all over the continent of Europe. Fine illustrations of lace and embroidered fabrics enhance the value of this work, which is timely as well as filled with a recondite learning and a refinement of taste equally rare.

Superior to Lemonade
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, makes a delicious summer drink.

Macdonald, Robert. Mind, Religion, and Health. By Robert Macdonald, Ph.D., D.D. Cloth. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.20.

This is a timely and judicious book, summarizing the principles and most important results of the latest movements in religion. The Emmanuel Movement is not to be lightly hurled aside as a fad, tho many have tried to think so. Dr. MacDonald has investigated the subject as a scholar and literary man as well as practically. His book is full of information for those who wish to follow his example, and even those who may decline to have anything to do with Emmanuelism must respect the candor and courage of the man who says of it: "It is a pretty good thing and ought to be introduced into all the churches. I think much more of it than I did at first. It has been a growing appreciation. I think it has come to stay. I think it puts a rich and beautiful content into

MRS. WILSON WOODROW,
Author of "The Silver Butterfly" and of earlier books.

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religion and denominationalism, for it means becoming practical and helpful in a larger and more individual sense than was before possible. It also puts knowledge into a minister's mind and joy into his heart.

Migatovich, Chedo. Servia and the Servians. 8vo, pp. 296. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2.

The Balkan Peninsula at the present moment is the center of political interest, and the Balkan nations, Albanians, Bulgarians, Greeks, Rumanians, and Servians of European Turkey, are so little known in their individualities that we hail this volume, which is written by a former Minister for the Servians at the Court of St. James's. The nations enumerated are bound to press more and more to the front in European history. The Servians are well worth studying, and in this book we are made clearly acquainted with their past history and the political parties into which they are at present divided Servia is described from a social and religious point of view. The national customs, national songs, and popular music are dwelt upon, the economical conditions of the country are detailed, and the work closes with a chapter filled with statistical information about the country.

Morgan, James. Abraham Lincoln. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Mr. Morgan's volume is a companion

FEARED BEING GRABBED

Woman's Nervousness from Coffee Drinking.

The brain acts through the nerves.

When the nerves are irritated by coffee drinking the mind often imagines things which have no real existence—such as approaching danger, unfriendly criticism, etc.

A Mich. woman suffered in this way but found how to overcome it. She writes:

"For twenty years I drank coffee thinking it would give me strength when tired and nervous.

"The more coffee I drank, the more tired and nervous I became until I broke down entirely. Then I changed my work from sewing to house-work. This gave me more exercise and was beneficial, but I kept on drinking coffee—thought I could not do without it.

"I was so nervous at times that if left alone I would not go from one room to another for fear someone would grab me, and my little children had to go around on tip-toe and speak in whispers.

"Finally an attack of the grip weakened me so my nerves rebelled and the smell even of coffee was nauseating. Then my husband prepared some Postum for me, believing the long use of coffee had caused my break-down, so that my head and hands shook like the palsy.

"At first I did not like Postum but I kept on drinking it and as we learned how to make it right according to directions on pkg., I liked it as well as coffee.

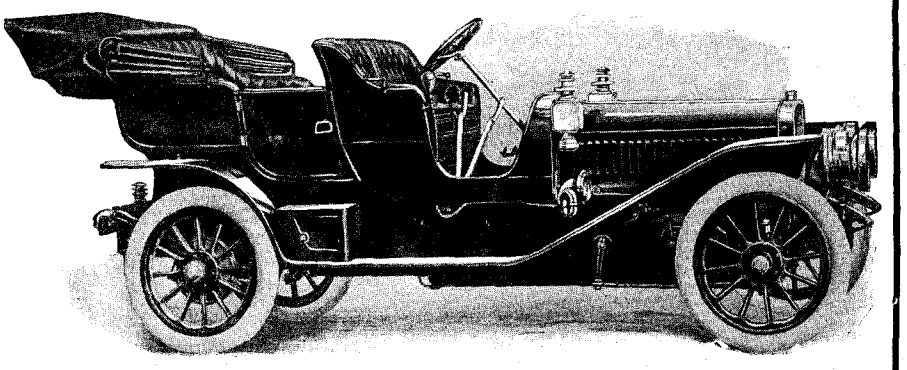
"Occasionally I make coffee when we have guests and give it to the children too, but as soon as they taste it they return their cups for Postum. Now I go anywhere in the house day or night and never think of anyone grabbing me and the children can romp as healthy children should—my nerves are all right." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the "Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Wouldn't we be foolish to say six-cylinder cars excel all others, if we couldn't prove it?

Automobile buyers are becoming more and more exacting.
Mere say-so has less influence now than ever before.
Buyers demand to be **shown.**
And that makes us happy, for the more critically you test the



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the more certain you are to become a six-cylinder enthusiast. Simply ask to be shown, and the Winton Six will do the rest—

—start from the seat without cranking;
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—do its work without vibration;
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—inflate its own tires without hand labor;
—save tire and fuel expense;
—keep out of repair shops (see our sworn records of 65,687.4 miles at an average upkeep expense of $1 for each 4343 miles);
—go the route like coasting down hill;
—and give its owner the indescribable contentment of possessing a car superior to everything else on the road.

Get on our book, "Twelve Rules to Help Buyers." Gives a dozen practical methods of testing the merit of motor cars **before** you buy. These rules apply equally to cars of all makes, grades and prices, and suggest infallible ways of finding out whether the car offered for your purchase is worth buying. Observe these rules and you will avoid many a dollar of expense, and escape making a humiliating and costly mistake in selecting a car. It is sent gratis.

So, too, is our unusual catalog, which sets forth fully the cardinal differences between six-cylinder cars and other types. Its information is worth knowing.

We make the Winton Six in two sizes. Five-passenger, 48 horse-power car, $3000. Seven-passenger, 60 horse-power car, $4500. Both cars of the finest quality that any experienced, conscientious maker can produce.

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Winton Branch Houses in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Seattle and San Francisco. See our exhibit at Madison Square Garden Show, New York, January 16-23.

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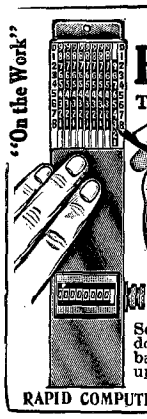

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Try this $8 Cigar Value If they please, send $3.75

We sell our cigars entirely on their merit and our *"Baby Grand"* is certainly great value. It's mild, mellow and rich, pure Havana—cleverly blended to the American smoker's liking. It isn't harsh in the morning—it doesn't "bite" after smoking two in succession—it's "soft" and "smooth" at all times. It's a cigar you will never tire of. *"Baby Grand"* is medium size (4⅛ inches long) full weight, good to look at—better to smoke.

It's the regulation "3 for a quarter," 10c straight quality, according to the over-the-counter method of retail cigar selling. Yes, it's an $8 value—but *our* price for 100 "BABY GRANDS" is just $3.75, because we eliminate the expenses and profits of salesmen, jobbers and retail dealers. The La Reclama Cuban Factory is the largest in the World, selling fine Havana cigars by mail direct to the smoker.

WE'LL SEND you 100 *"Baby Grand"* La Reclama cigars on trial free, because we have every confidence that you will like them and keep them. BECAUSE when once you try La Reclama cigars you're bound to realize the great saving and great quality you get through our "factory-to-smoker" method of selling. **We send them to you without a cent in advance, express prepaid. Merely write us your order on your business letter** paper and we will ship the cigars to you at once, and *let you be the judge.*

EXACT SIZE EXACT SIZE

We let you *try* before you buy and if you like them, send us **$3.75 within ten days,** but if for any reason you do not care for them, return the balance within that time at our expense and we will make no charge for the few consumed in testing. **We sell our cigars entirely on merit,** giving our customer this opportunity to thoroughly test each box before deciding whether or not to consider the shipment a purchase. **Just tell us right away that you would like to accept this free offer** and we'll ship you the cigars the same day. Our illustrated catalogue which shows cigars in various shapes, sizes and prices, will be sent free on request.

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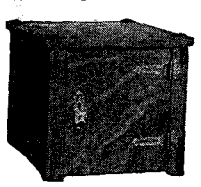
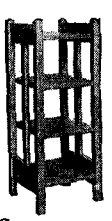


The Humidor, a useful and unique gift for the man who smokes. Keeps cigars and tobacco just moist enough. Styles, sizes and prices to suit all purses.



This Magazine Stand and Book Rack will please any woman. It is a useful decoration for any room. Made in three sizes.

Money refunded if not entirely pleased. Sent prepaid east of the Mississippi.

Booklet illustrates, describes and gives prices of all styles of both.

The John C. Jewett Mfg. Co.
Established 1849 247 Elm Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

to his work on "Theodore Roosevelt, the Boy and the Man," published about a year ago. He has followed similar lines in the compilation of the work, but has naturally been able to draw upon a much richer fund of biography, anecdote, and legend. The result is a book which will appeal not only to young readers, but adults as well. Mr. Morgan is much more than a faithful compiler. He has points of view of his own, and seizes with individual judgment upon the facts worth while.

Page, Thomas Nelson. Robert E. Lee: The Southerner. With a photogravure portrait of General Lee. 12mo, pp. xiv–312. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Mr. Page's book is not merely a biography of General Lee, altho it is a narrative of the career of the hero from two points of view—the man and the soldier. The biographical feature of the work, however, is secondary to what was evidently the author's main purpose in writing—an analysis of General Lee's military genius. Incidentally the author furnishes a succinct account of the battles fought in the Union War, finally leading up to a comparative estimate of the claims to military greatness made by the two contending generals in that war—Grant and Lee. A considerable amount of new historical material, having to do with the resources at Lee's command during the war, is brought forward in the consideration of these claims, and altho Mr. Page decides in favor of the Southern general he does not do so without an appreciative tribute to his Northern opponent.

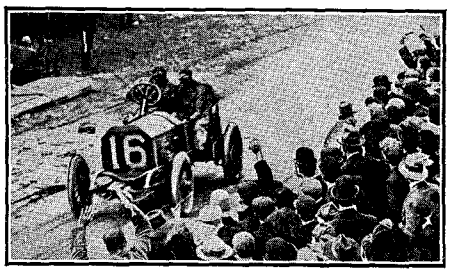
Palmer, George H. The Life of Alice Freeman Palmer. 12mo. Portraits and views. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

It is a long time since any work of biography, and perhaps one or two decades since any biography of a woman, has aroused the attention which Professor Palmer's book has called forth. Many editions of it (we believe it is now in the ninth edition) had been issued before it was six months old. What is most remarkable, perhaps, in the book is that it should have achieved this amount of success in the absence of anything more than a mere handful of Mrs. Palmer's own letters or other writings. Professor Palmer was under the necessity of constructing a biography almost entirely from his own knowledge of his wife's career and character. It may well be doubted if any man ever before wrote for the general public so charming and acceptable a book about his own wife. Carlyle's briefer treatise may be recalled, but that was an essay rather than a formal biography. For Professor Palmer's book we may well anticipate much length of days. It is something quite unique in biographical literature.

Pennell, E. R. and J. The Life of James McNeill Whistler. In two volumes, with over 120 plates in half-tones and photogravures. Crown 4to. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $10.

Ever since the death of Whistler there has been trouble over the publication of his biography, the writing of which he had authorized. This finally resolved itself into a suit at law brought by his widow against his biographers. The suit was decided in favor of the latter, and as a result the work so long postponed is

MICHELINS



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They are uniform in quality, reliable and speedy.

The world's greatest victories are won on Michelin stock tires.

Michelins won the Vanderbilt Cup—the Grand Prize in France—four out of five events at the Vanderbilt Motor Parkway. They won at Lowell—and Savannah. There is no other tire like them.

On a rough road over all kinds of obstacles they outwear any other tire.

Travelling at a high speed, they outwear any other.

They cost a little more, because extraordinarily careful manufacture is necessary to produce their quality.

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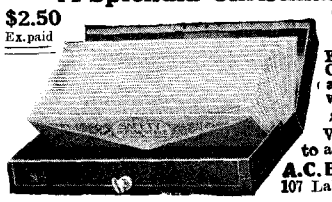

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now published. For a number of years before Whistler's death he helped the Pennells with data and correspondence covering the whole of his career. The "Life" which has thus been prepared is unusually complete, supplying many details regarding the famous, eccentric artist which have hitherto been lost in obscurity. As a collection of Whistler pictures, also, the work is of remarkable value, the reproductions, made for the Pennells, at Whistler's order, bringing to light etchings and drawings which have not before been made public. The Pennells, owing to their twenty years' intimacy with Whistler, are able to speak authoritatively of the personality of the man about which there has been so much dispute, while Mr. Pennell's own attainments as an artist give weight and cogency to his appreciations of Whistler's work.

Schurz, Carl, The Reminiscences of. Volume III., completing the set. Fully illustrated with portraits, contemporary engravings, and original drawings. 8vo. New York: The McClure Co. $3 net. The set, $9 net.

General Schurz's third volume is just ready this season. Readers will recall that the two volumes published last year did not complete the record as he left it. In the present volume are included the chapters which General Schurz was writing at the time of his death, but which he never entirely completed. Besides the chapters which he actually completed he left a great number of notes which he intended to use in other chapters. With the aid of these notes, supplemented by his own knowledge and researches, Francis Bancroft, a friend of General Schurz, and at the instance of Schurz's son, has continued the record from the middle of Grant's administrations. The volume is fully illustrated, as were volumes one and two, and forms a complete story of a notable life in the political annals of this country.

Shakespeare, William. A Midsummer-Night's Dream. With 48 illustrations in full color by Arthur

CAUSE AND EFFECT

Good Digestion Follows Right Food.

Indigestion and the attendant discomforts of mind and body are certain to follow continued use of improper food.

Those who are still young and robust are likely to overlook the fact that, as dropping water will wear a stone away at last, so will the use of heavy, greasy, rich food, finally cause loss of appetite and indigestion.

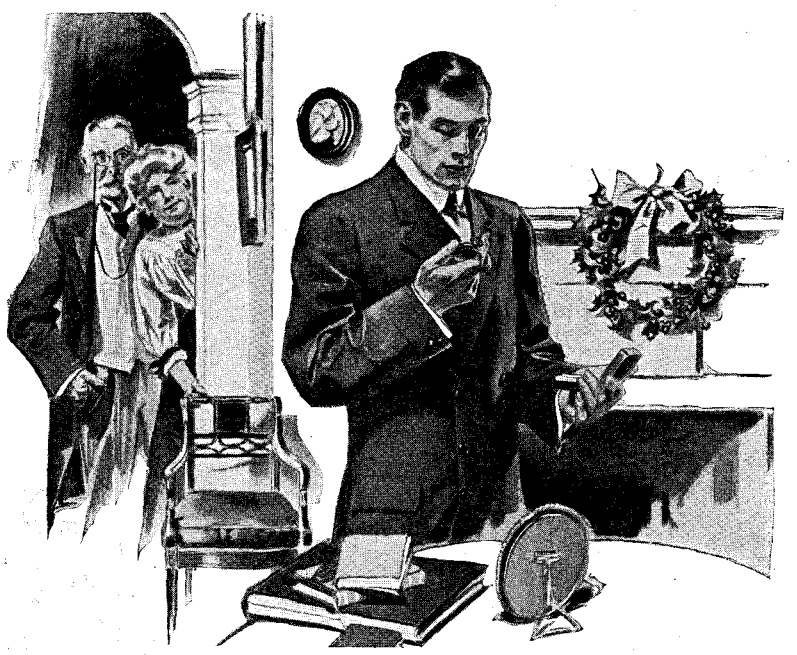
Fortunately many are thoughtful enough to study themselves and note the principle of Cause and Effect in their daily food. A N. Y. young woman writes her experience thus:

"Sometime ago I had a lot of trouble from indigestion, caused by too rich food. I got so I was unable to digest scarcely anything, and medicines seemed useless.

"A friend advised me to try Grape-Nuts food, praising it highly, and as a last resort, I tried it. I am thankful to say that Grape-Nuts not only relieved me of my trouble, but built me up and strengthened my digestive organs so that I can now eat anything I desire. But I stick to Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



The Howard Watch

The HOWARD is a gift for a life-time.
When you give a man a HOWARD watch you leave no question of your intention as to *quality*.
Once and for all it is the best that money will buy.
In comparison to the HOWARD the selection of any other watch must appear in the light of a makeshift and a compromise.
The HOWARD has a history of which every American should be proud.
It was the first American watch. It is the finest practical time piece in the world and has held that place for upwards of seventy years. It has been carried by our distinguished men from Daniel Webster's day to our own. It is recognized by the world's scientists. It was awarded a certificate of the first class by the International Astronomical Observatory at Geneva. It has been the choice of our men of action from Fremont to Peary.

The HOWARD is the best watch *investment*. It will never be common. It will never be at a discount. It takes a given time to produce a HOWARD—and not every jeweler can sell you one. A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it. The price of each watch—from the 17-jewel in a fine gold-filled case (guaranteed for 25 years) at $35; to the 23-jewel in a 14-K solid gold case at $150—is fixed at the factory, and a printed ticket attached.

Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town and talk to him—he's a man worth knowing. Drop us a postal card, Dept. O, and we will send you a HOWARD book, of value to the watch buyer.

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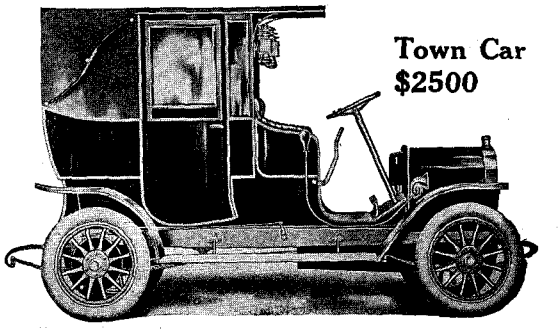
If you buy an Atlas car, you buy it to enjoy it. The chances for its being hung up for repairs are reduced to a minimum. This because of the two-cycle principle of the Atlas engine—five moving parts only.

Think what that means. No complicated valves, no bother, no disappointment, no delay.

Then the wonderful ease of control permitting of from less than four miles per hour to maximum speed on high speed without change of gears is another superior and unexcelled feature, particularly when you are picking your way through crowded city streets.

But there are many other points you should know about before you purchase a car.

See your agent or write us for catalog of valuable automobile information.



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We now pay an average of 63c per pound for our yarn.

Before, we paid 73. The best Egyptian and Sea Island cotton yarn—the softest and finest—now costs us 10 cents less per pound. So the saving is all in the market price of the yarn—and that's a real saving because you get the same quality though you pay less. The saving is yours—not ours.

All makers now pay less for their yarn. But they're not cutting the price of their sox. They are simply making more profit. We are using this opportunity to reduce our *price*. So the best sox now cost no more than brands of inferior grades.

It remains for you to take this advantage—to ask for the best, and insist on it.

31 Years to Make the First Pair

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"Holeproof" never wrinkle, stretch, crock, fade nor rust. And they are comfortable, because of our extra fine yarn. We could buy coarse yarn for less than half what we pay. We could then charge less still for the sox. But you wouldn't wear such sox more than once. It's far cheaper to buy the best.

Please compare "Holeproof" with the best unguaranteed sox. Then let them show how they wear.

That will prove more than we can say in this ad.

See if any sox you know are one-half so good.

Our guarantee in each box of six pairs of "Holeproof" Sox reads:

"If any or all of these sox comes to holes or need darning within six months from the day you buy them, we will replace them free."

And we mean that exactly. Try "Holeproof." You'll see then how we can afford this. See what you save and gain when you wear "Holeproof." Once known and you'll always wear them.

If your dealer does not have genuine "Holeproof" Sox, bearing the "Holeproof" Trade-mark, order direct from us. (Remit in any convenient way.)

Holeproof Sox—6 pairs, $1.50. Medium and light weight. Black, light and dark tan, navy blue, pearl gray, and black with white feet. Sizes, 9 to 12. Six pairs of a size and weight in a box. All one color or assorted, as desired.

Holeproof Sox, (extra light weight)—made entirely of Sea Island cotton. 6 pairs, $2.00.

Holeproof Lustre-Sox—6 pairs, $3. Finished like silk. Extra light weight. Black, navy blue, light and dark tan, and pearl gray. Sizes, 9½ to 12.

Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, $2. Medium weight. Black, tan and black with white feet. Sizes 8 to 11.

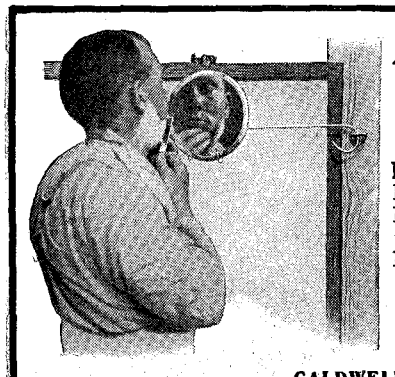
Holeproof Lustre-Stockings—6 pairs, $3. Finished like silk. Extra light weight. Tan and black. Sizes, 8 to 11.

Boys' Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, $3. Black and tan. Specially reinforced knee, heel and toe. Sizes, 5 to 11.

Misses' Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, $3. Black and tan. Specially reinforced knee, heel and toe. Sizes, 5 to 9½. These are the best children's hose made today.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906.

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY COMPANY, 204 Fourth Street, Milwaukee, Wis



An Ideal Christmas Gift

BOUCHER ADJUSTABLE SHAVING GLASS

Every man should have one.

It makes shaving safe and comfortable.

It may be applied to any window, or elsewhere to obtain a strong light, and instantly adjusted to any angle.

It may be carried safely in a satchel.

Furnished express paid,

Beveled Edge, $2.00; Chipped Edge, $1 50; Magnifying, $5.00

Money refunded if not satisfactory.

Send for circular.

CALDWELL MANUFACTURING CO., 30 Jones St., Rochester, N. Y.

Rackham. Size, 10 x 12, pp. 134. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $5.

Those who are familiar with the exquisite Rackham illustrations which appeared in last year's special editions of "Alice in Wonderland," "Rip Van Winkle," and "Ingoldsby Legends," will readily conceive with what delicacy and humor the same imaginative brush paints the scenes of Shakespeare's immortal fairy story. In this volume Mr. Rackham finds a subject peculiarly fitted to his genius, and has pictured the feuds of Titania and Oberon, the whimsicalities of Bottom and his fellow Thespians, and the amusing adventures of the Athenian lovers with a hearty sympathy and a wealth of originality which one does not remember to have seen lavished before on this fascinating combination of themes. More than any other specimen of his art which has appeared in this country thus far, does this volume entitle him to the

GEORGE MADDEN MARTIN,

Author of "Emmy Lou—Her Book and Heart," and several later volumes.

distinction, already accorded him, of being the Doré of his time plus a sense of humor and a harmony of design and color which few, if any, illustrators before him have had to such a degree. The present volume is a model of holiday book-making and is furnished with an abundance of pen-and-ink sketches scattered through the text of the play, besides the series of full-page color-drawings.

Shelley, Henry C. Untrodden English Ways. 8vo, pp. 341. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.

Mr. Shelley means by "untrodden ways" the places in England undiscovered by those who visit the British Isles without very clear ideas of what they are going to see besides cathedrals and castles. The people we meet with brandishing a Baedeker, and sightseeing without definite

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aim would find this book of great advantage to them, if it were read before they crossed the water. Travel without previous knowledge is useless and tiresome. Curiosity, if it be intelligent, is the very salt of enjoyment in exploring "fresh woods and pastures new." The present volume is sympathetically written, but there is no rhapsody or sentimental declamation indulged in, even when the writer guides us to the tomb of Bunyan or Rossetti or Burke's memorial in Beaconsfield Church. The illustrations are copious, being eighty-eight in number, four of which are full-page plates in color. We advise those who are planning a voyage to England to procure and study this convenient handbook.

Singleton, Esther. The Great Rivers of the World Described by Great Writers. 8vo, illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.60 net.

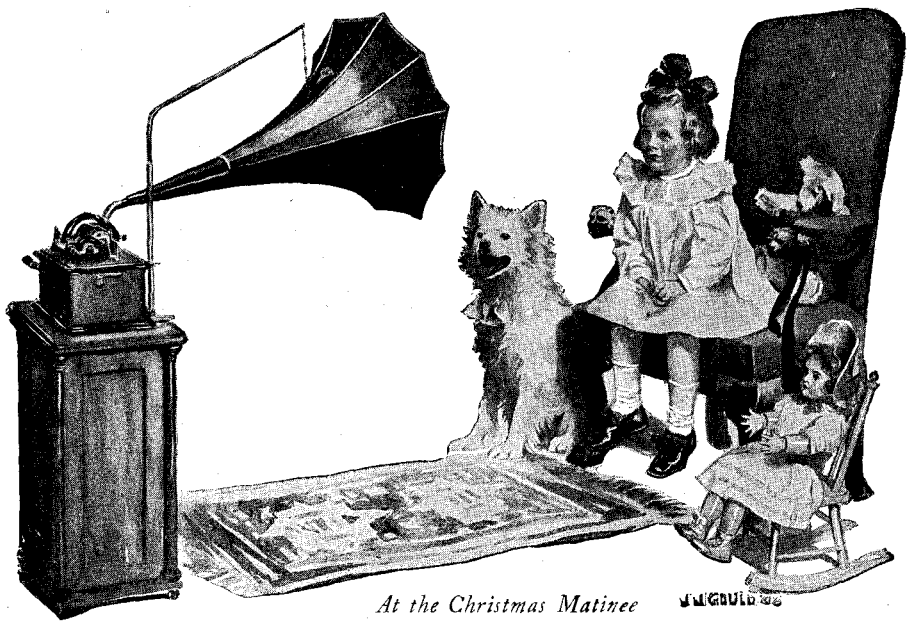
In this volume Miss Singleton follows as to rivers the general plan adopted by her in the series devoted to other great things, including buildings, pictures, countries, portraits and cities, as described by famous writers. The method naturally involves a selection from standard books of passages not infrequently notable as literature. In the present collection, Miss Singleton has brought together interesting descriptions of the world's great rivers. Included among them are the Rhine, Danube, Thames, Po, Nile, Ganges, and Yang-Tse of the Old World, and the Mississippi, Ohio, St. Lawrence, and Hudson among American rivers. The volume is copiously illustrated.

Terry, Ellen. The Story of My Life. With illustrations from photographs, original paintings, and drawings. 8vo, pp. 400. New York: The McClure Co. $3.50.

Miss Terry's autobiography is practically the story of the development of theatrical art during the past fifty years in this country and Great Britain. The pages of her book are rich not only in anecdotes of the stage, but they deal to a large extent as well with the personages who have taken a leading part in the last half-century of England's art, literature, and politics. Miss Terry's early marriage with George Frederick Watts, the artist, brought her into close contact with the prominent men and women of the time, and from the storehouse of experiences thus acquired she is able to furnish many unique pictures of people in regard to whom there exists a perennial interest. Her American tours, most of them undertaken with Sir Henry Irving, were numerous, and her account of them, illustrating the conditions surrounding the stage as she found them here, occupies a prominent part of her autobiography. The illustrations contained in the volume cover the entire period of Miss Terry's stage life and form an interesting collection of theatrical photographs. In addition to the latter there are a number of drawings made expressly for this work by Albert Sterner and Eric Pape.

Van Dyke, Henry. Out of Doors in the Holy Land. 12mo, pp. 325. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Dr. Van Dyke is somewhat exceptional as a literary man who has great gifts in his craft, and yet subordinates them to the



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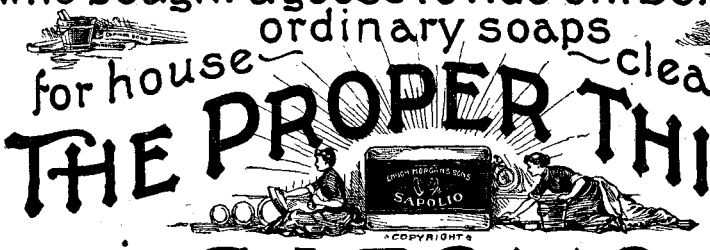
"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on". Don't take ordinary soaps for house cleaning. THE PROPER THING is SAPOLIO



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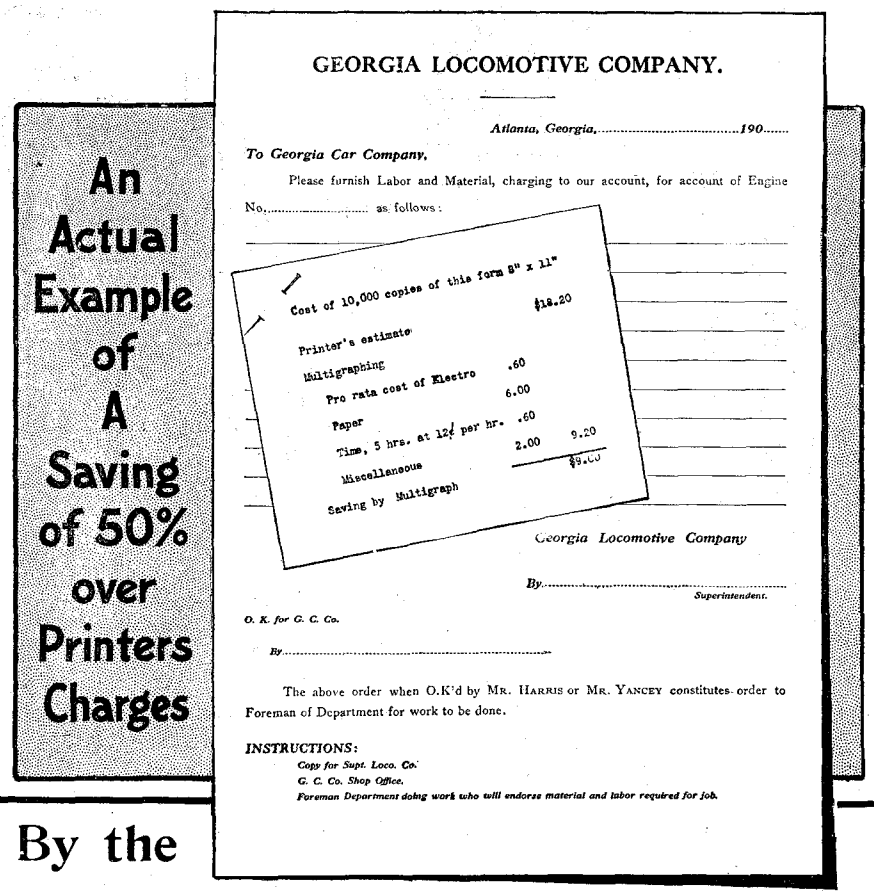
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The Multigraph does good office printing at practically the cost of the paper and an office boy's time. Small quantities are produced at the lowest rate, instead of according to the printer's sliding scale which increases the rate as the quantity is decreased.

The Multigraph not only saves 50% of the cost in printing, but it saves time and keeps confidential matter private. The work is produced with twice the speed of a printing press, and ordinary runs can be finished on the same day as started. The Multigraph will handle forms up to 8½ x 17 inches in size. (The actual size of the form shown above is 8 x 11 inches.) Electrotypes may be used on the Multigraph and a direct inking attachment is supplied for straight printing purposes.

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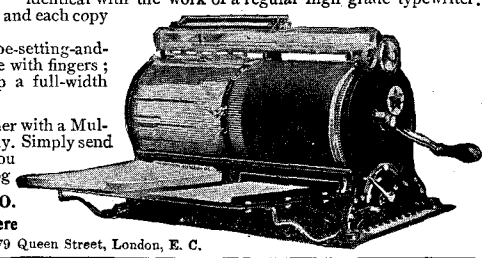

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of forms printed on the Gammeter Multigraph, together with a Multigraphed typewritten letter addressed to you personally. Simply send us your name, the name of your firm, and position you occupy. We'll also send descriptive booklet or catalog

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I HAVE worn **Whitelaw Paper Diapers** since the day I was born, 10 months now, and have never for one minute been scalded or chafed. Very few babies in this world can say that. Made of very strong velvety paper as soft as cotton, a perfect absorbent, medicated under the direction of a chemist to prevent chafing, and shaped to fit. To be worn inside the regular Diaper and destroyed when soiled. We could fill a column in their praise, but any Mother will know. Cost less than one cent each. 75c. per 100, at Factory, or will mail 50 postpaid for $1.00. Also make the famous **Whitelaw Paper Blankets, Sanitary, Healthful and Warm, $3.00** per dozen f. o. b. Cincinnati, or two full size as sample by mail, postpaid, for **One Dollar.** Not sold in stores.

Whitelaw Paper Goods Co., Dept. 2, Cincinnati, O.

"Little Clinchers" defy the ice
They make slippery walks and hills as safe as the floor in your home.
With them on your shoe-heels you simply *can't* slip. Can be worn indoors without injury to carpets.
Attached in *half a minute*—no nails, screws, rivets, straps. Invisible. Comfortable.
"LITTLE CLINCHERS" are better than accident insurance—they prevent you getting *hurt*.
Steel, with specially hardened points.
25c. a Pair
At Hardware, Shoe, or Department stores. Or, postage free, by
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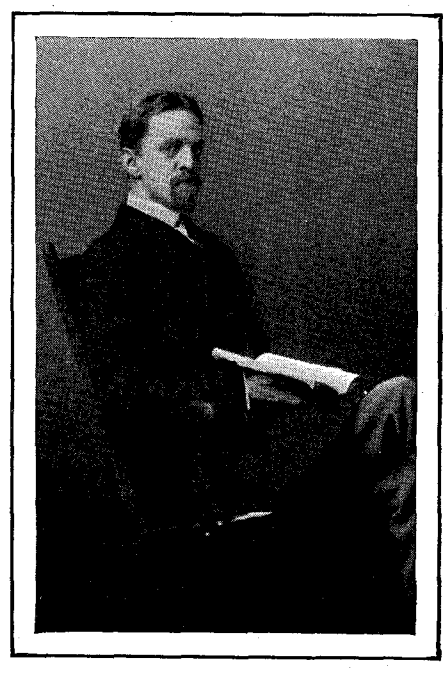

CHARLES MULFORD ROBINSON,
Author of "The Call of The City."

spirit of Christian devotion. The work before us records impressions of travel as they come home to a man of a profoundly devout character. It can easily be imagined with what emotion the author contemplated all those monuments of Palestine which are closely connected with the life, character, and teachings of the Founder of Christianity. Galilee becomes to this poet and *prosateur* a sort of new revelation, and he stands before the Holy Sepulcher as Godfrey and his Red-Cross Knights might have done. Sometimes he finds prose too heavy a medium for the expression of his feelings and convictions and bursts into a lyric strain of beautiful verse. The work will be welcomed as a rare gift-book, and the sixteen full-page colored illustrations are no mean addition to its claim on general popularity.

Wallace, General Lew. The Chariot Race from Ben-Hur. Illustrated in color from original drawings by Sigismond de Ivanowski. Royal 8vo, pp. 133. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

During the twenty-eight years of its existence Ben-Hur has enjoyed a popularity that has shown no sign of diminution. It is a long novel and there are many elements in it which combine to insure this continuance of the reading public's favor. Most vivid of all the features in Ben-Hur, standing out conspicuously from the rest of the story, and yet concentrating in itself the various emotions and passions of the whole, is the famous chariot race. The latter is really an episode in the novel, notwithstanding its important place in the final unravelment of the plot. As an episode, however, it is complete in itself, and hence it is possible to detach it from the rest of the romance and give it as a short story, or tale, apart from the longer narrative in which it is embedded. This has been done in the present volume, which contains the scenes leading up to the race, as well as the race itself and the outcome of the rivalry to which it formed

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the climax. The book is well illustrated and bound in holiday dress.

Wells, Carolyn. The Carolyn Wells Year Book. With illustrations by Mrs. M. E. Leonard, Miss Bertha Stuart, Messrs. Oliver Herford, Strothmann, and De Fornaro. 12mo, pp. 160. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

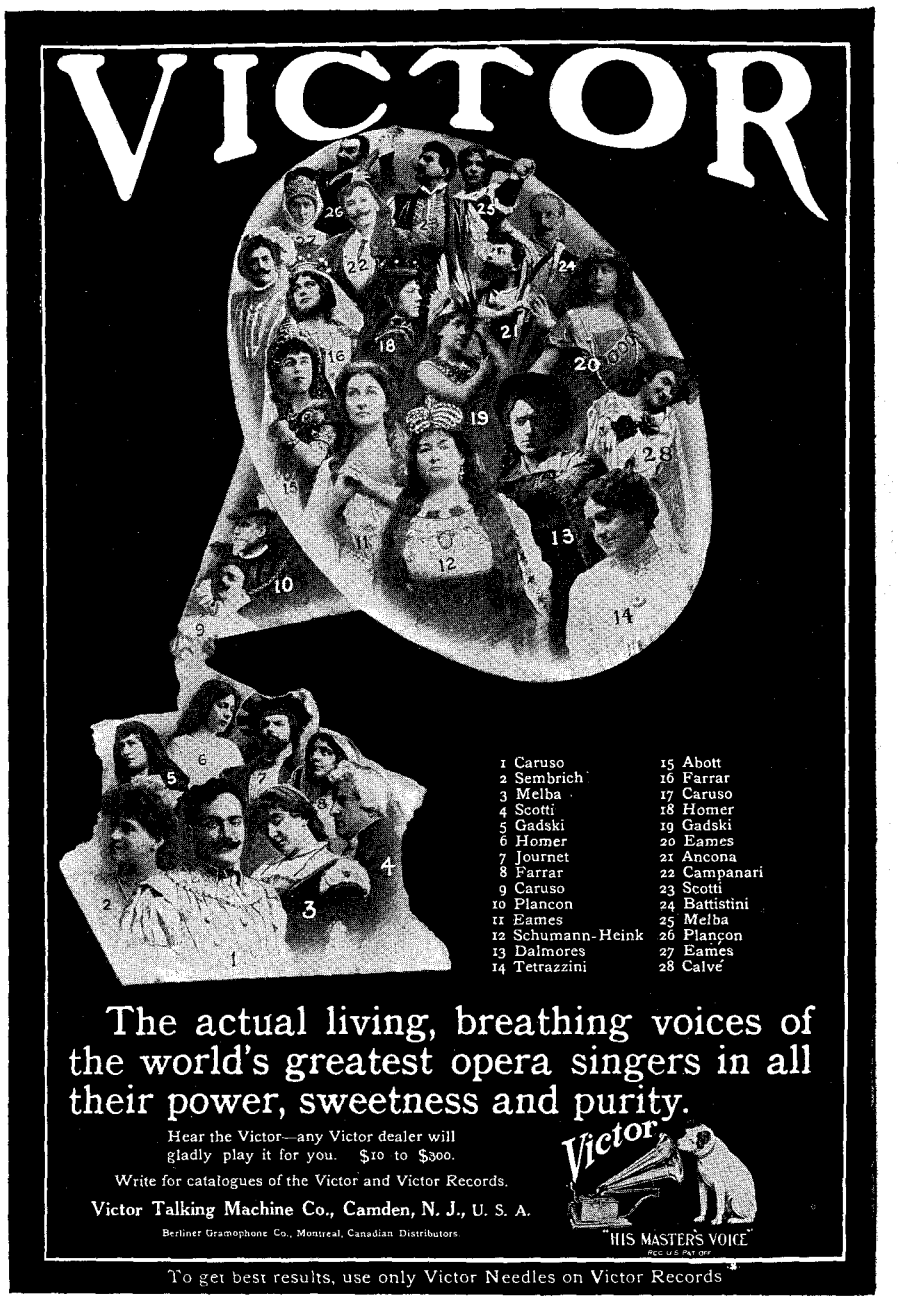
Much more elaborate and readable than the "Year Book" for 1908, this little volume, furnished with fifty-two engagement-blanks for 1909, combines practical convenience with an admirable collection of witty sayings, light verse, and jests by Miss Wells. In the unique collection one finds the famous "Vindication of the Limerick," which appeared not very long ago in *Harper's Magazine*, besides other old favorites from the pen of Miss Wells, as well as some "New Fancies for 1909," such as "Lincoln's Birthday," St. Patrick's Day," "To Move or Not to Move," "Thanksgiving Day," etc. Then, there is a "New Zodiac," prepared for each month by Miss Wells, besides a "Metropolitan Guide Book," and "A Table of Misinformation," with other features—somewhat translated, as Quince would say—usually included in year-books. The illustrations are numerous and bear out in design and execution the witty intention of the author.

Wharton, Anne H. An English Honeymoon. With 16 illustrations. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

Travel and fiction are happily combined in Miss Wharton's latest book. This time it is England, the England that is unknown to the average tourist, through which the reader is taken by easy stages and long picturesque routes with two travelers who see the world for the first time, as it were, in all the softened charm thrown over it by their own honeymoon. "Italian Days and Ways" furnishes Miss Wharton with the two characters who serve as the medium for describing English places and people. These two characters are chosen to take their wedding-journey through England, and what they see there and the adventures they have, detailed in letters home and to their friends, forms the story—if it can be called that—of the book. It is all charmingly told, and as a bit of travel literature the little volume is strengthened by the excellent illustrations.

Wharton, Edith. A Motor Flight through France. With 48 full-page illustrations from photographs. 8vo, pp. x 2. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

It is not to be expected that Mrs. Wharton would write the ordinary book of



A complete list of new Victor Records for December will be found in the December number of Munsey's, Scribner's, McClure's, Century, Everybody's; and January Cosmopolitan.

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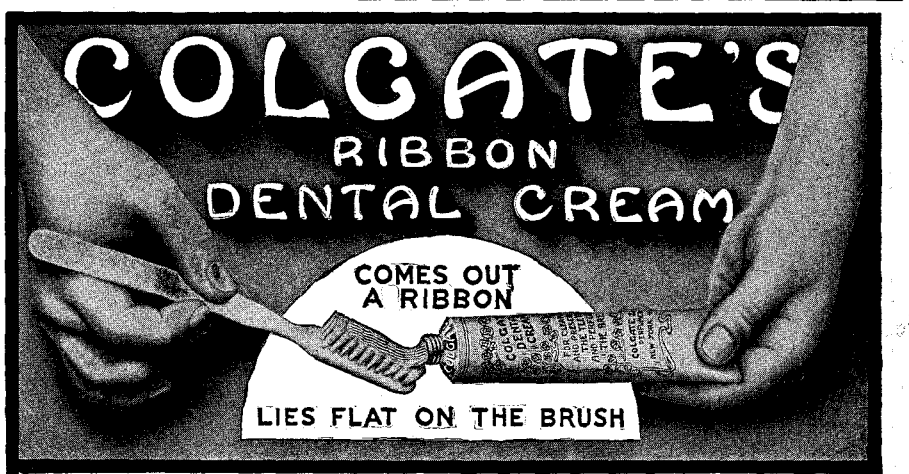
A soft, fine grained skin is a valued possession.

Pears' Soap gives title to ownership.

Established in 1789.



Delicious, antiseptic, more convenient, more efficient and less wasteful than powder

We recently sampled all dentists, 32 in number, in three representative residential towns near New York City. 23 signed a statement declaring Colgate's Dental Cream "*the most* satisfactory dentifrice." 7 signed that it was "very" or "most satisfactory." This is but typical of the way in which the Dental Profession regards this Cream. It is what they and the Public have long wanted—**A Perfect Dentifrice in a Perfect Package.**

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No Stropping **No Honing**

GIVE HIM A GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR FOR CHRISTMAS

HE will use it, never fear! And thank you from his heart every time he shaves.

Over two million men are using the Gillette—any one of them will tell you he would not be without it for ten times its cost.

Shaving in the old way is the bane of a man's life. It means time wasted at the barber-shop—or tedious stropping and scraping with the old-fashioned razor, with the certainty of cuts and scratches if he is nervous or in a hurry. Besides, as you know, he is not always shaved when he ought to be.

The Gillette makes shaving easy. Takes only five minutes for a smooth, satisfying shave, no matter how rough the beard or tender the skin.

No stropping, no honing. Any man can use it. It is the one razor that is safe—*cannot cut his face*—and it is the only razor that can be adjusted for a light or a close shave.

A man is conservative. He takes to the Gillette like a duck to water once he gets acquainted—but, as with other improvements, it sometimes takes a woman to lead him to it.

The Gillette makes a beautiful gift, with its triple silver-plated handle, in velvet lined, full leather case.

Standard set, as illustrated above $5.00.
Combination sets, $6.50 to $50.00.
Send for illustrated booklet today.

The Gillette is on sale at all leading jewelry, drug, cutlery, hardware and sporting goods stores. If your dealer cannot supply you write to us.

New York Times Building — **GILLETTE SALES CO.** **240 Kimball Building, Boston** Factories: Boston, London, Berlin, Paris, Montreal — **Chicago** Stock Exchange Building

Gillette Safety Razor
NO STROPPING NO HONING

The Unforgotten Gift

The gift that carries a lasting and grateful remembrance of the giver is preeminently a "Swan" Fountain Pen. Nothing that you can send will insure a more lasting appreciation—nothing is a more certain mark of good taste and good judgment.

MABIE, TODD & CO.'S
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FOUNTAIN PEN

Is made by the oldest makers of Gold Pens in America. Its Gold Pen is the finest ever put into a Fountain Pen. Its feed is built on Nature's laws, supplying the ink both above and below the Gold Pen point—this is the only natural and practical feed.

The longer and the more constantly you use a "Swan" Pen, the more you will appreciate its unvarying reliability—its immeasurable superiority over every other Fountain Pen.

There is a "Swan" Pen for every taste, for every purse. Our illustrated booklet shows many styles and prices. We send it free. Write for it today.

MABIE, TODD & COMPANY, Dept. K, Established 1843
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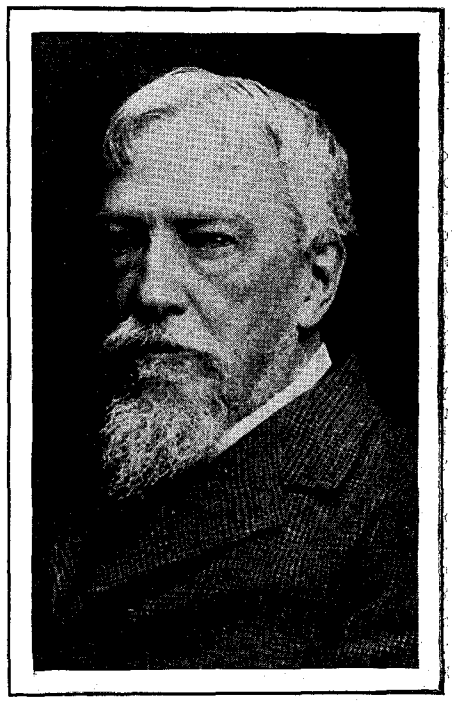
travel—nor has she done so in the present volume. "The motor-car has restored the romance of travel," she declares; and to prove her contention she whirls her reader through the towns and picturesque country scenes of France on a motor-car that certainly leaves nothing to be desired by the traveler in the way of comfort and convenience. Mrs. Wharton dwells with delight on the freedom from the "ugliness and desolation created by the railway," as enjoyed by the motorist, and describes in her usual charming style the various objects of beauty and interest that flash by her car without being marred by intervening railroad yards, smoke, and



DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL,
Author of "The Red City."

general dulness. With no country is Mrs. Wharton more thoroughly familiar than with France, and her brilliant sketches of towns, castles, churches, men, and women, seen in passing, furnish excellent reading and lend to this book a piquancy not usually possest by others of its kind. For any one contemplating a motor trip through France it should serve, moreover, as an excellent guide.

Williams, Leonard. The Arts and Crafts of Older Spain. With over 150 full-page illustrations. In three volumes, small 4to. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $4.50.

Spanish art, in spite of its wealth and diversity, is frequently in danger of suffering neglect at the hands of those critics who are engrossed in the artistic development of such countries as Italy, France, and Germany. Mr. Williams, however, is an authority on the art of Spain, and in these admirable volumes he has collected together an abundance of material which should prove to be of value to the student of decorative design and allied crafts. The scope of his work is shown in the following list of general subjects treated: furniture, leather-work, wood-carving, iron-work, bronze-work, arms, pottery and porcelain, textile fabrics, architecture, glass-, gold-, silver-, and ivory-work.

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Wilstach, Paul. Richard Mansfield: The Man and the Actor. With 48 illustrations from photographs and oil paintings. 8vo, pp. xviii–500. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50.

Mr. Wilstach was for ten years associated with Mr. Mansfield in a professional capacity and as a personal friend. The present biography has been prepared with the cooperation of Mrs. Mansfield, who has, for this purpose, put at the author's disposal all her husband's papers and correspondence. Mr. Mansfield's character was a peculiarly original one, marked by the extreme sensitiveness of the artistic temperament and causing many misconceptions of the man himself among friends as well as enemies. His biography, therefore, furnishes ample material for interesting reading. The book is full of amusing anecdotes and appreciative dramatic criticism. It narrates the life of Mansfield from boyhood to the end of his career, and treats exhaustively of the genius and development of each of the great parts with which he became identified in his art. As a whole the book gives an interesting picture of the stage during the last thirty years.

Winter, William. Other Days: Being Chronicles and Memories of the Stage. With 17 full-page illustrations from photographs. 8vo, pp. 390. New York: Moffatt, Yard & Co. $3.

For more than fifty years Mr. Winter has been closely connected with the leading men and women of the American stage. Probably no man living has such an abounding store of reminiscences of things theatrical upon which to draw, and the present volume thus forms an eloquent tribute to the professional genius and personal worth of the great actors and actresses who have been known, more or less intimately, to this veteran dramatic critic. The contents of the book in the main are devoted to personal sketches, anecdotes, and critical estimates of the art of the following: Joseph Jefferson, John Brougham, Dion Boucicault, Charlotte Cushman, Edward A. Sothern, John McCullough, Lawrence Barrett, Mary Anderson, Adelaide Neilson, Edwin Forrest, and Henry Irving. Mr. Winter concludes his book with an exhaustive review of the present conditions and tendencies of the theater in this country—and if he takes a despondent position in the matter, his pessimism finds expression in all that felicity of indignant invective which he knows so well how to use, and which is so suggestive of the keenest appreciation of true dramatic art.

TEN OF THE BEST NOVELS

Chambers, Robert W. The Firing Line. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Churchill, Winston. Mr. Crewe's Career. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

De Morgan, William. Somehow Good. Square 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75.

Fox, John, Jr. The Trail of the Lonesome Pine. Illustrated by F. G. Yohn. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Herrick, Robert. Together. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

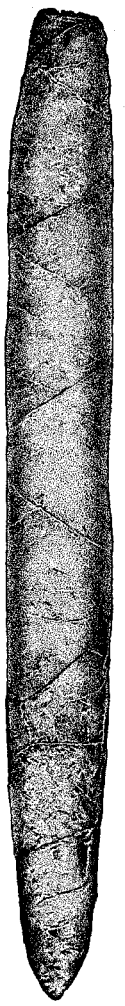
Hewlett, Maurice. The Halfway House. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Johnston, Mary. Lewis Rand. Illustrated. Square 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

"Tainted Advertisements"

is what Dr. Harvey Wiley—chief of the Washington Bureau of Chemistry and eagle-eyed guardian of the Pure Food Laws—in a recent speech, calls advertisements "which make misleading statements about the quality of the goods advertised."

Shivers' Panatela is full 5 in. long



Doctor Wiley thinks the principle of the Pure Food Law should apply to all other merchandise, and that a misleading advertisement is as bad as an untruthful label.

Good for Dr. Wiley! Nothing would please me better than to have a law enforced that would not only compel every maker of cigars to label every cigar box with a description of just what kind of tobacco was used in the manufacture of its contents, but to tell the truth about them in their advertising.

There would be something doing in the cigar business not now on the schedule.

Havana! What that name has to stand for. That word has been made to cover everything from fine leaf grown and cured in Cuba to the shorts and cuttings—the *by-product* of the cigar manufacturer; and to the seed tobacco grown in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and New York, etc.

And as to wrappers. Is it Havana? or is it Sumatra? Is it a *genuine* Sumatra or the so-called "Sumatra" grown in Florida? Or is it Connecticut seed leaf?

In no other field of manufacture is there more need of protecting the public against wrong labeling. Did you ever see a box labeled other than "Havana."?

It is in the light of the foregoing that I make my claims. I make them as definitely as I can with my present knowledge of the English language.

My Shivers' Panatela is a handmade cigar—all of the filler is clear, clean, straight long Havana tobacco. No shorts, no cuttings—no doctoring of any kind. The wrapper is *genuine* Sumatra.

It is the ten cent cigar of the trade.

To a new customer, I will send them for a trial in boxes of fifty at $2.50—5c a piece. I let you try them before you buy them.

And no man need pay me a penny who for any reason doesn't like them or finds them different from my description.

Here is My Offer

I will, upon request, send fifty Shivers' Panatelas on approval to a reader of *The Literary Digest*, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining forty at my expense, and no charge for the ten smoked, if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $2.50, within ten days.

I have been doing business under that offer for seven years.

In that time my place of business has grown from a single loft to an entire five-story and basement building in the business centre of Philadelphia. 90% of my output goes to fill repeat orders.

If the shape of my Panatela doesn't appeal to you I have others that will. I make all sizes and shapes.

They are all labeled and made under sanitary surroundings that I welcome Dr. Wiley or any one else to inspect at any time.

My Book is Free It tells a lot of things about tobacco, cigars, and smoking in general that every man should know. Illustrates and describes all the different shapes and sizes of cigars I make and **tells the truth about them.** Write for it.

Herbert D. Shivers, Inc.

913 Filbert Street **Philadelphia, Pa.**

TABULATED DIGEST OF DIVORCE LAWS

A folding chart showing in tabulated form the divorce laws of every State in the United States. By HUGO HIRSH. Cloth cover, $1.50. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

WHY THROW SAFETY BLADES AWAY?

SMOOTH shaving INSTANTLY by the

Perfection Stropping Outfit

Always ready for use—Cannot wear out—Stropper is nickel steel—strop is finest horsehide. Made especially for Gillette and Wafer Blades. Makes one set do the work of 12. Outfit complete sent prepaid upon receipt of $1. Money Order. Stropper alone 35c, silver or Money Order. **Rudolph Hardware Co. Dept. K, Smithfield St. Pittsburg, Pa.**

The Ideal Humidor

MAKES A HANDSOME XMAS GIFT

Patent Pending

Appreciated by discriminating smokers because it is the only humidor that will keep cigars at the right degree of moisture. The moisture rises from the bottom and goes through perforations in side of the drawer. *The only removable sanitary moistener that does not expose contents.* Finished in oak or mahogany, brass trimmings and rust proof linings. *Fully guaranteed.* Express prepaid U. S. and Canada. Write today for illustrated booklet. **J. J. DEEMING CO., 2013 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.**

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HIGHEST IN HONORS

Baker's Cocoa & CHOCOLATE

Registered, U. S. Pat. Off.

50 HIGHEST AWARDS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA

A perfect food, preserves health, prolongs life

Walter Baker & Co., Ltd.

Established 1780 DORCHESTER, MASS.

ALUMINOID CANNON BALL PEN

Like a cannon ball this pen is rounded, no kind of paper will stop it, for speed nothing can equal it.

Aluminoid "Cannon Ball" is the very latest thing in pen construction.

Comfort, speed and certainty become yours with every one of them.

They look much like ordinary pens.

They have a way of their own. At your Stationer's $1.25 a gross.

We will send samples for 2 cts. postage.

A. L. SALOMON & CO.

343 Broadway, New York

JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGES

Let me send you a booklet containing my best recipe

When you've eaten my sausages you'll realize that my sausage recipe produces real sausages. I've been using it for forty years, and it's backed by a sincere determination to make sausages and cure hams and bacon better than anyone else *can*.

The little milk-fed pigs that go into my sausages are raised on my neighbors' farms, and I know they're pure, healthy stock. The spices are ground right here—that's all my sausages contain, except salt. No preservatives, no adulterants, no fillers.

If your grocer cannot supply you, send me his name, and I will send you my

TRIAL OFFER: 4 Lbs. $1.00 Express Prepaid

($1.40 West of Kansas and South of Tennessee)

Money back if not satisfied. Write me. MILO C. JONES.

JONES DAIRY FARM, P. O. Box 610, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Nicholson, Meredith. The Little Brown Jug of Kildare. 12mo. Illustrated. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

Smith, F. Hopkinson. Peter. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

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SOME OF THE BEST BOOKS FOR YOUNG READERS

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Canfield, Flavia A. C. The Kidnapped Campers. Illustrated. Post 8vo, cloth. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Hough, Emerson. The Young Alaskans. Illustrated. Post 8vo, cloth. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Jackson, Gabrielle E. The Dawn of Womanhood: A Collection of Essays for Girls. 12mo, cloth. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25 net.

Jenks, Tudor. Photography for Young People. Large 12mo, cloth. With illustrations from photographs, and many diagrams. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.67, postpaid.

Lovett, James De Wolf. Old Boston Boys and the Games they Played. With cartoons by Charles Dana Gibson and Edwin H. Blashfield, and forty reproductions from photographs. Popular edition. 12mo, cloth. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Malone, Paul B. (Captain in the U. S. Army). A West Point Cadet. 12mo, pp. 419. Illustrated by F. A. Carter. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co. $1.25.

Morgan, James. Abraham Lincoln, the Boy and the Man. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Pier, Arthur Stanwood. The New Boy. Illustrated by Franklin T. Wood and others. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $1.50.

Seawell, Molly Elliot. The Imprisoned Midshipmen. 12mo. Four illustrations in tint. Ornamental cloth. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

A Clear Explanation.—A Southern congressman recently went into a barber-shop in a small Tennessee town to get a haircut. The barber, after the usual flow of conversation, completed the job, and, turning to his customer, asked:

"Tennessee or Georgia?"

Somewhat mystified by the singular question, but determined not to show his ignorance, the congressman replied:

"Georgia."

The barber then proceeded to brush his hair "dry."—*Bohemian.*

Subtle.—"Do you think that Miss Kidder was having fun with me?" asked Chawley.

"Well, old chap, give me the details," was Awthur's response.

"You see, I had my bull terrier with me. And I said to her: 'That dog knows as much as I do.' And she said: 'Don't you think four dollars and a half was too much to pay for him?' "—*Cleveland Leader.*

On Friendly Terms.—"You and Jones seem to be great friends."

"Yes, I married his second wife and he my fourth."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

The Reason.—RUSTICUS—"If you once try living in the country, you'll never live any place else."

URBAN—"That's right. You'll never be able to sell your house."—*Cleveland Leader.*

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

Save ¼ on Coal Bills

Attach a Powers Heat Regulator to your furnace or boiler. Its action is automatic. It needs no attention—has no clockwork, no batteries.

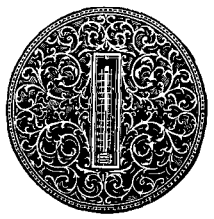
Silently and surely—night and day—it regulates the draft so you don't waste an ounce of coal.

Preserves Your Health

Keeps Your Rooms at 70 Degrees

No sudden changes—no variation whatever. Simply set the indicator at the temperature you want. The Regulator does all the rest.

Prevents the colds that result from varying heat.



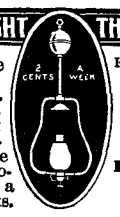
The Powers Thermostat

Sent on 60 days' trial

No cost if not satisfactory. Write today for our book—then judge what this invention means to you. Address Powers Regulator Co., 37 Dearborn Street, Chicago, or 113 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Powers Heat Regulator

THE BEST LIGHT THE BEST LIGHT



ABSOLUTELY safe—Is very brilliant, powerful and steady.—One burner gives more light than six 16-candle power electric light bulbs—more economical than kerosene. Each lamp is a miniature light works.

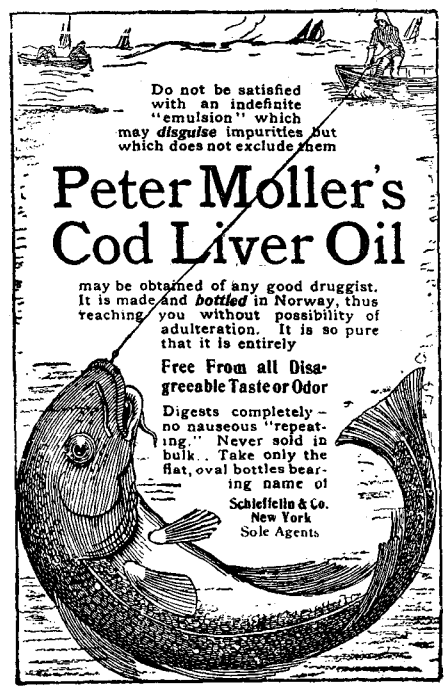
FULLY GUARANTEED. OVER 200 STYLES. Agents wanted. Catalogue Free. Write to-day.

THE BEST LIGHT CO. 92 E. 5th St. Canton, O.

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label. Get "Improved," no tacks required.

Wood Rollers Tin Rollers



Do not be satisfied with an indefinite "emulsion" which may *disguise* impurities but which does not exclude them

Peter Möller's Cod Liver Oil

may be obtained of any good druggist. It is made and *bottled* in Norway, thus reaching you without possibility of adulteration. It is so pure that it is entirely

Free From all Disagreeable Taste or Odor

Digests completely—no nauseous "repeating." Never sold in bulk. Take only the flat, oval bottles bearing name of Schieffelin & Co. New York Sole Agents

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THE COOKING SCHOOL

Best Chefs and Cooks say it is the secret of their success

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It gives a delightfully appetizing flavor to all Soups, Gravies and Stews, and is the ideal sauce for Steaks, Roast Meats, Fish, Salads and Rarebits.

An Excellent Appetizer

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, N.Y.

"Whew! It's Hot" and **"Boo! It's Cold"** are expressions never heard in houses equipped with the

Minneapolis Heat Regulator

Set the indicator at the desired degree, put on coal and this regulator will keep the temperature uniform, insuring **comfort, health** and **economy of fuel.**

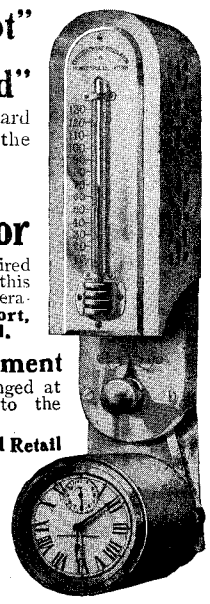
With Time Attachment

the temperature can be changed at any pre-determined time to the degree desired.

Sold by the Wholesale and Retail Heating Trade everywhere on a positive guarantee of satisfaction.

Illustrated booklet on request.

WM. R. SWEATT, Secy.,
402 Phoenix, Minneapolis, Minn.
144 High St., Boston, Mass. 606 Court St., Syracuse, N.Y.



CHRISTMAS POETRY

If You Don't Believe in Santa Claus Don't Hang Your Stocking Up.

BY FRANK L. STANTON.

I.

If you don't b'lieve in Santa Claus, and that your way he'll call,
Don't mind the Christmas stocking—don't hang it up at *all!*
But when Christmas winds are whistlin', and the home-lights burnin' dim,
He rides away from little folks that don't believe in him!

II.

When you hear his sleigh-bells jingle on the house-tops snowy-white,
Say: "The *Wind* is playin' music for the witches o' the night!"
When he's slidin' down the chimneys of the still and dreamy town—
"'Tis the *Wind* that wants to warm himself—the *Wind* is comin' down!"

III.

If *you* don't b'lieve in Santa Claus, like *other* folks b'lieve,
Just wait till Fourth o' *July*, and forget it's Christmas Eve!
Say: "The children—they just *dreamed* him, and they think he's true-and-true!"
And don't hang up your stocking—for he won't believe in *you!*

IV.

When the floor is piled with playthings, and the Christmas trumpets blow,
Say no fairy-folk have been there, and that Santa Claus *ain't* so!
When your stocking's lookin' lonesome, *then* you'll know the reason *why:*
You'll wish you'd *made*-believe in him 'fore Santa Claus went by!

V

Your great *and* great-grandpeople—*they* knew him far away.
(There's toys that he gave them in the attic there to-day!)
The chair grandfather dreams in—*he* gave him that, you know,
For bein' once a little boy and b'lievin' in him so!

VI

But—don't you hang your stocking up, if you don't think that way,
And know lots more 'bout Santa Claus than folks that's old and gray;
But—when Christmas winds are whistlin', and the mornin' stars burn dim,
He rides away from little folks that don't believe in him!

—*Uncle Remus's Magazine* (December).

The Miracle Night.

BY ANITA FITCH.

The inn is asleep.
Yet the loaves and the wine
Hold a sweetness divine;
And the gourds of dried seeds
And the roots and the reeds
All know the earth sings
Of wonderful things,—
Of plenteous feasts
And delights manifold;

The desert tribes sleep.
Yet their wind-blown tents
Dream of goblets and scents
As the worshipers speed;
Dream that *Love* is the creed
Of the little new King.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

All Six Are Free

These are the famous Lily Butter Spreaders which you can procure only from Armour & Company.

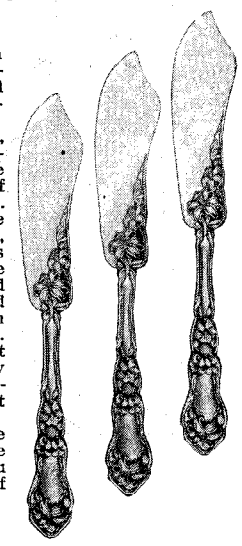
They are the rage of today. The most popular piece of silverware ever produced by a silversmith.

The price, if you could buy them, would be $3 or more for the six.

The only mark on them is "Wm. Rogers & Son AA"—the mark of the Rogers Extra Plate.

We are going to supply to our customers—for a little time—six of these spreaders free.

Our offer is this:



Send us the top from a jar of Armour's Extract of Beef. Else send the paper certificate under the top.

Send with it ten cents, to pay the cost of carriage and packing. We will then send you one of these butter-spreaders.

Send us more of the tops as you get them, and send ten cents with each to cover the cost of carriage and packing. We will send one spreader for each top until you get the six.

Thus this beautiful set—the very fad of the day—costs you only our carriage and packing cost—60 cents for the six.

That means that we return to you—for a little time—more than you pay for the Extract of Beef.

One reason is this:

We want you to learn the hundred uses that every home has for a real extract of beef.

We want you to know what the Germans know—what the French know about it. This is one of the secrets of their fame as good cooks.

Armour's Extract of Beef

We ask you to use it in soups. Note what a difference it makes.

Add it to gravies—both for flavor and color.

Add it to left-overs. Note how appetizing, how delicious it makes them. See how it enables you to utilize things that now go to waste. Any meat dish that lacks flavor always calls for extract of beef.

When you use six jars you will use a hundred. You can't get along without it.

Another reason is this:

We want you to know the difference between Armour's Extract of Beef and others.

Armour's goes four times as far, because it has four times the flavor and four times the strength.

The directions are always, "Use one-fourth as much."

Armour's is concentrated. It is rich and economical. It gives one a new idea of extract of beef.

We want you to prove these facts.

Order one jar now—from your druggist or grocer. Send us the top, or certificate, with ten cents. Then judge by the spreader we send if you want the rest.

Send it today to Armour & Co., Chicago, Dept. Q.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

Shur-On Eyeglasses

The newest Shur-On style
On and off with one hand

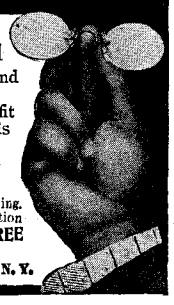
That's convenience for you! And its simplicity will surprise you.

If any eyeglass can be made to fit you, a **Shur-On** can. If other kinds can't, a **Shur-On** may.

At the better opticians everywhere. **Beware of imitations**

"Shur-On" stamped on every mounting.
Consider an effort to substitute an imposition

Send today for valuable book FREE
E. Kirstein Sons Co., Dept. E
Established 1864 Rochester, N.Y.



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The Weather Side Of the House

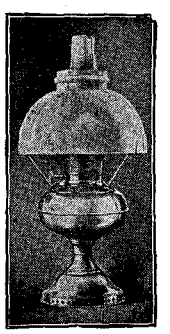
There's always a room on the weather side that's hard to heat.

The easy and cheap way to heat this cold room is with the Perfection Oil Heater. It makes no difference how many times the wind changes—you can carry the heater from room to room as often as you like. The

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

simply can't smoke or smell—it can't be turned too high or too low—the wick can't climb up when your back is turned like the old-fashioned kind. Burns nine hours with one filling. Finished in nickel or Japan. Every heater guaranteed.



The Rayo Lamp is the safest and best lamp for all-round household use. It is equipped with the latest improved central draft burner—gives a bright light at small cost. Absolutely safe. All parts easily cleaned. Made of brass throughout and nickel plated. Every lamp warranted. If you cannot get the Rayo Lamp and Perfection Heater from your dealer, write to our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

Your Children

speak in the language of the twentieth century. In school, they are taught the language of the present day. Is it natural then, that in their Bible study, they should be expected to understand the English of the seventeenth century? The

American Standard Bible

Edited by the American Revision Committee

is for you and your children. It is the Bible truth revealed in the clear, simple language of the twentieth century.

24-page Booklet Sent Free

This book tells about the previous translations of the Scriptures and shows how, by the growth, change and development of the English language in the past 300 years, the American Standard Bible became a real necessity. The booklet tells also of the thirty years of effort spent in producing the American Standard Bible and gives many endorsements from prominent clergymen and religious writers of all denominations, with names of colleges and institutions where it is used.

A postal will bring the booklet—write for it to-day

THOMAS NELSON & SONS
Bible Publishers for over 50 Years
376 East 18th St., New York

No. 4711.

Eau de Cologne

"MY" LUCKY NUMBER

An exquisite perfume and a luxury for refined tastes. A small amount in the bath is the greatest luxury and very invigorating.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Ask for "Forty-seven-eleven"

FERD. MÜLHENS
Cologne, O/R, Germany

U. S. BRANCH
MÜLHENS & KROPFF
298 Broadway New York

Send 30c. for 2 oz. sample bottle.

And every glad thing!
(Dream naught of the Thorn,
The hate of the Tree.)

Outworn Mary sleeps.
Yet the child on her breast,
Like a bird in its nest—
Like a little weak lamb
Against its warm dam—
Doth still sweetly wake
For His Great Kingdom's sake;
Wake to guard thee and me,
The Holy Christ-child.

—*The Outlook* (December).

Jesus Unto Mary.

(*On the Tenth Christmas.*)

BY CHESTER FIRKINS.

"Why came the angels, Mother dear,
Upon the night when I was born?"
"Perchance sweet Heaven was forlorn,
Thou being here."

"And were they beautiful to see?
Say o'er the tale the shepherds told."
"Ay, they were robed in shining gold;
They sang of thee."

"And was not that a wondrous thing—
That holy choirs cried my birth?"
"Nay; to all mothers of the Earth
Bright angels sing."

"But yet, thou sayest, from the skies
Strange fires wreathed my brow with gold."
"Yea, miracles are manifold
To mother-eyes."

"When I within a manger lay,
Why came great things from distant lands?"
"They did but kiss thy baby hands,
Upon their way."

"Didst thou not tell Me that a star
Shone on their path with wondrous light?"
"Oh, little Son, 'tis late;—good night—
Dreams bear Thee far."

"Oh, Mother, there is in my heart
A dream I may not understand."
"Sleep; Thou shalt roam in Samarcand,
And Sidon's mart."

"Nay, I shall hear the Heavens call.
'O Son of God! Go forth! Redeem!' "
"My son, that is indeed a dream
Most strange of all."

"They call me, Mother, when I sleep,
Or when I wake, or when I play."
("God, give me but another day
My boy to keep.")

"What say'st thou, Mother? Must I fare
Alone into the darkness? I?"
("He is so little, God—I cry!—
Earth's wo to bear!")

"Yea, I must follow; even now
The angel voices speak my name."
("Again, I see, the holy flame
Doth gird his brow!")

"Yet, Mother, I am sore afraid;
Oh, let me bide a little while."
"Whom God hath called for earthly trial,
His course is laid."

"Mother, I see an angry throng;
The face of Death upon me stares."
"I give thee to the God who cares
For weak and strong."

"I go,—and yet, within my heart,
The wholly human hunger cries."
"Sweet, those who meet in Paradise
Shall never part."

—*Lippincott's Magazine* (December).

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A Present for Little Boy Blue.

By J. W. Foley.

Our Neighbor, he calls me his Little Boy Blue
Whenever he goes by our yard;
And he says, "Good-morning" or "How-do-you-do?"
But sometimes he winks awful hard.
I guess he don't know what my name really is,
Or else he forgot, if he knew;
And my! You would think I am really part his—
He calls me *his* Little Boy Blue!

Our Neighbor, he told me that Little Boy Blue
Once stood all his toys in a row,
And said, "Now, don't go till I come back for you"—
But that was a long time ago.
And one time, at Christmas, when I had a tree,
He brought me a sled, all brand-new,
And smiled when he said it was partly for me
And partly for Little Boy Blue.

Our Neighbor, he's not going to have any tree,
So he says the best he can do
Is try to get something to partly give me
And partly give Little Boy Blue.
Because, if he's here, it would make him so glad,
And he said he knew it was true
That ever and ever so many folks had
A boy just like Little Boy Blue.

Our Neighbor, he calls mé his Little Boy Blue,
And said he would like to help trim
Our tree when it came—he would feel that he knew
It was partly for me and for him.
He said he would fix it with lights and wax flowers,
With popcorn and berries—you see,
He'd like to come over and help to trim ours—
He's not going to have any tree!

—*Saturday Evening Post.*

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A NEW MINORITY LEADER

When Congress meets in extra session next spring the country is to be introduced to a new leader by the name of Champ Clark. So announce the wise political prophets who have been following developments on the minority side of the House since John Sharp Williams announced his retirement. Thus the public may be prepared for a new figure in the "Who's What" columns of the press. A writer in the New York *Times* writes thus of Mr. Clark:

Champ Clark is wide-spread and easy-going. He is about the size of an average mountain and as little to be irritated. Big of frame and slow of speech, he has the characteristics that go with that makeup. You couldn't worry Champ; you couldn't budge him for a second; and besides, he will never annoy any Southern men by butting into their prejudices. He is about a degree of latitude north of Williams, geographically, but just about as far south mentally, and he wouldn't be able to see why a minority leader should frazzle his mind with intricate schemes for coddling the North.

Lest this be taken as reflecting on Champ Clark's intellectual size, it should be explained that next to Williams he is undoubtedly the biggest man for the place on the Democratic side, and that his probably unanimous election will be a reward of merit. There is nobody on that side that can touch him—with Williams out of the way. This is not a very high compliment considering that the minority of the House is largely composed of men who would not add much to the history of lawsuits if drawn on a jury, but Clark is a man who would make himself felt, even if he were a Republican.

Clark is as big a contrast to Williams as could be imagined. The retiring leader is little; the incoming leader is big. Williams has a voice that can reach across the Hall of Representatives, but can not carry beyond the chairman's desk in a national convention. Clark has a voice that would scare a Numidian lion into flight and put a Bengal tiger's tail between its legs. Williams is so little beautiful that horses have been known to shy as he came down the street. Clark is a sort of cross between George Washington and the favorite creation of Charles Dana Gibson, with a slight dash of Richard Harding Davis.

In oratory the two are utterly different, tho they are the two best speakers in the minority, and, for that matter, the best speakers in the House. Will-

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iams plays with a rapier and Clark smites with an ax. Williams's wit is keen and cutting, and Clark's sarcasm crushes like a bludgeon. Williams fights with the simitar of Saladin, and Clark with the heavy broadsword of Richard Cœur de Lion.

Clark, too, has the power to command, while Williams has the power only to request. Clark can daunt and intimidate a crowd that would run over Williams. As permanent chairman of the St. Louis convention of 1904, Clark absolutely frightened a rampant gallery mob that was trying to run the convention, and had been doing it while Williams was in the chair.

The insolence that comes from knowledge of one's power, and that would be resented if the power were not behind it, never offends when Clark displays it, as he delights in doing. Once, for instance, a rash Republican, seeking the limelight, made an attack on Clark. The giant Missourian came back with a half-hour speech, which tore the rash Republican limb from limb. At the finish of the half hour, during which the Democrats had applauded rapturously, and even the Republicans had laughed because they couldn't help it, Clark strode down the aisle toward his flushed and uncomfortable baiter, and rent the welkin with this climax:

"Mr. Chairman, a few years ago a tenderfoot went out West looking for grizzly. He was all togged out in the newest style of hunting suit and dawned like an incredible vision on the astonished inhabitants west of the Missouri. He asked them where he could find a grizzly, and they told him reverently that at a certain place not far from there grizzlies were numerous and would come if you whistled. Light-heartedly he took his way to the place indicated, and two days later they buried his mangled remains in the local cemetery. Over his innocent young head they erected a tombstone whereon they rudely carved this epitaph:

"'He whistled for the grizzly, and the grizzly came.'"

DR. GRENFELL, "PERAMBULATING PROVIDENCE"

DR. WILFRED GRENFELL, of Labrador, preacher, teacher, physician, surgeon, magistrate, policeman, navigator, pilot, charity commissioner, orphans' guardian, grand almoner for the whole seaboard, wreck-investigator, cartographer, has a reputation of being a very busy man. Just what a day's work means to him is suggested by a writer in *The Review of Reviews* (December). We read:

None but a resolute and powerful man could get through a routine like Grenfell's. His daily tasks in summer include treatment of ward cases received aboard his ship between hospital points; navigating of the steamer, for he is his own pilot; attention to all patients found in the different harbors or aboard the fishing-vessels, such as diagnosing and dispensing for those ailing, abscess-letting, tooth-pulling, etc.; holding religious meetings every evening responding to all calls at whatever hour, even when this implies landing in the inky blackness of night or rowing miles in an open boat where the ship can not get; writing a daily diary for a score of newspapers to swell the funds; conducting Sunday services all the season round; arranging for supplies of wood for the ship's furnaces in a land where there is no coal; adjudicating the disputes between the fisher-folk as an unpaid magistrate; caring for orphans and lunatics; providing clothes and food for the ill-clad and destitute; wooden legs and arms for the crippled, shot-guns and game-traps for the "furriers," and nets and gear for the fisher-folk who have met misfortune; hearkening to the appeal of everybody in distress, and relieving them so far as possible; baptizing, marrying, and burying where no clergyman ever goes; towing off stranded vessels after every great storm, and carrying wrecked crews southward to the mail-boat; sounding for reefs, exploring harbors, and discovering new codbanks for the trawlers, beside keeping track of the multitude of details and the finances incident to the administration of four hospitals and a ship, as well as all the subsidiary enterprises—lending-libraries, workshops, fox-farms, angora-goat herds, farm at St. Anthony, saw-mill at Roddickton, eight cooperative stores, and the rein-

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THE MAN WHO WROTE "THE MERRY WIDOW"

FRANZ LEHAR, the composer of "The Merry Widow," has had a varied and strenuous career. In his cradle-days he was what the German humorists call a "knapsack child," a sobriquet given to the infants of soldiers constantly on the march. Lehar's father was a regimental musician in the Austrian army. A writer in the *Saturday Evening Post* tells of Mr. Lehár's wonderful success with his operettas, and sketches his interesting life. To quote in part:

One day, at six years old, Franz emerged from an obscure corner and suspicious silence with his first little song. At four he had been able to put an accompaniment to any melody and in any key, to play on a piano with the keyboard covered with cloth; to take a given theme and improvise on it. Enough indications to assure a profitable prodigy to his struggling family; but good sense nipt the suggestion.

Of his brief schooldays at Budapest Lehár says that, had he not been able to play the harmonium in "singing hour," he does not know how things would have gone with him.

He was a dreamer of melodies that whispered all day in fascinating cadences foreign to the three R's; they sang still, loudly enough to drown both conscience and ancient history, in a fruitless year at the high school at Sternberg; then it became music or nothing.

Only twelve when he left home for the conservatory at Prague, he was entered as a violin pupil, and, instead of practising, promptly began to compose. In the conservatory orchestra he was assigned the post of triangle-player; there he heard the works of Smetana, Fibich and Dvorák, that set new melodies in his own brain to tingling. The violin went into silence for days at a time, while he put down a constantly lengthening procession of notes upon paper.

Called before the director for neglecting his chosen instrument, Lehar was given the choice of forsaking his studies in composition with Fibich or leaving the conservatory.

"Keep to your violin," wrote back his father, to whom he had appealed; "you must have a means of support."

"Hang your violin on a nail and stick to composing," said Dvorák, to whom he had submitted two sonatas. Brahms, the great composer, after scanning these works, confirmed the encouragement.

Oftentimes in those days the scant allowance from home had made hunger an intimate; once Franz Lehár, the boy, fell unconscious from it in the streets of Prague. But when his mother visited him briefly he had the courage to keep from her even a hint of it; only in the moment of her leaving, as the train moved out from the station, and the fantom of loneliness made that other clutching fantom too strong to fight, he ran along the platform crying, "Mother! Mother!" She, poor woman, understanding only too well the agony conveyed in his cry of despair, tried to jump out of the quickly gliding train to the little figure trotting along on the platform beside it.

Then life went on again, as it has gone on before and since, for the boy with a gift too great for money to buy, with but scarcely enough of money itself to buy bread. That troubled him less than the hours he had to sacrifice to practise, as his father had ordered—hours that meant others stolen from sleep that the long procession of notes might keep on upon paper.

In 1888, when he was eighteen, he was given his certificate as violinist, and the Prague days were

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ended. In his heart he treasured, and still treasures, as best memory of them, the lessons that Dvorák and Fibich gave him, helping him out of the chrysalis to wings of his own.

To his first engagement as *concertmeister* at the combined theaters of Barmen-Elberfeld he took with him 1,200 pounds of manuscript compositions. "I remember the exact amount," said Lehár, smiling, "because of the frightfully high freight rate."

With a salary of thirty-seven dollars a month life had begun; but his composing was now temporarily ended. Performances were given alternately at the two theaters; symphony concerts, opera and operetta jostled each other, with endless rehearsals wedged in between; one single song was all that he found time to write there. Unable longer to support it, one day between dark and dawn he departed, leaving a broken contract behind by way of good-by.

For ten happy months after that he lived in Vienna, a member of the Fifteenth Regiment Band, which his father conducted. There was a living in it, and, to Lehár, more important still, there was, between rehearsals, concerts and marching at the head of the regiment, time for composing. Many marches, dances, a romance for violin, and a hymn for the unveiling of the Grilparzer monument in the Volksgarten, were written then.

The fate of the "knapsack child" fell to him for many a year after that, but those brief months fixt in Lehár an affection for Vienna and Viennese life that made it his home as surely as if he had been born there.

There is a beautiful season in youth when one is driven by the motor of energy to perpetual work, as the boy is driven to play. With Lehár this season came in the mud-paved isolation of Losoncz, a townlet in upper Hungary, where at twenty he donned the Austrian uniform as *kapellmeister* of the garrison band. The situation was not alluring; the peasant players were musical with Hungarian intuitiveness, and ended at that. Lehár set out to make them musicians, giving them lessons between rehearsals. To his credit and theirs they grew to be one of the best bands in the empire, but it was when Lehár took up his violin and led some passionate Hungarian melody that they swept things most completely; the power and magnetism in his playing would carry any audience as completely to-day. It was that gift which was the cause of his departure from Losoncz. Utterly wearied, he was seated at supper at a restaurant where his band had played a long concert that evening. A waiter brought him word from a staff-officer that he wanted to hear his favorite melody played by Lehár. Tired out, his rage was too strong for restraint. "Tell him," was the answer, "that I am no gipsy leader, and if he wants me to play the violin he must come and ask me himself."

After that, to the regret of the many friends he had made there, nothing remained for him to do, under the existing military exactions, but resign.

SHEAR WIT

Advice.—"You's got to put a certain amount of dependence on yohsef," said Uncle Eben. "De man dat goes aroun' lookin' foh too much advice is liable to find hissef in de position of de gemman dat gits so interested readin' de time-table dat he misses his train."—*Washington Star.*

Hairbreadth Escape.—"Will father be an angel?" asked the little boy. "He's got whiskers, and angels don't have any."

"Well," replied the grandmother, "your father may get there, but it will be by a close shave."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Grounds for Complaint.—"Any complaints, corporal?" said the colonel, making one morning a personal inspection.

"Yes, sir. Taste that, sir," said the corporal promptly.

The colonel put the liquid to his lips.

"Why," he said, "that's the best soup I ever tasted!"

"Yes, sir," said the corporal, "and the cook wants to call it coffee."—*Argonaut.*

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Foresight.—Foresight is where we are able to blunder into success without looking surprized.—*Puck.*

Unusual.—"Yes; we were disappointed in the peasantry."

"As to how?"

"They always seemed to be working. We never found them dancing or singing in chorus."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Horse Sense.—CUSTOMER—"Why, I thought you called him 'the colt'?"

OSTLER—"Sure, yer honor, and that's the name he's had for the last twenty years, and he sticks to it like a respectable baste, the same as yourself!"—*Punch.*

The Slumbers of the Brook.—The poetical young man with soulful eyes was walking with his matter-of-fact brother by the brookside.

"How the stream tosses in its slumber!" he exclaimed.

"Yes," answered his brother, "and you would, too, if your bed was full of stones."—*Youth's Companion.*

Best Wishes.—"What do you think!" exclaimed the theatrical star, proudly. "They are going to name a new cigar after me."

"Well," rejoined the manager, "here's hoping it will draw better than you do."—*Chicago News.*

Too True.—"No one understands me!" he groaned; "no one on earth."

It is the old story wrung from many a tortured, youthful heart. The sufferer is generally mistaken, but the pain is no less poignant. Yet in this instance the man's complaint was true. Nobody on earth could understand him.

For he was an announcer of trains at the Union Depot.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Fear of the Lord.—A group of aeronauts were telling balloon-stories in the smoking-room of a Chicago hotel. Capt. H. E. Honeywell, who with the "Fielding-Antonio" balloon was later to break all long-distance speed records, laughed and said:

"The great Elyot made a balloon ascent from Charleston one hot summer afternoon. A thunderstorm came up. Elyot, amid buckets of rain, the roar of thunder, and the flash of lightning, was blown about like a thistledown. On toward midnight he found himself over a plantation and threw out his anchor—a grapnel at the end of a long rope.

"It happened that a negro had died in one of the huts of this plantation. The funeral was to take place in the morning. A dozen friends of the dead man sat in the soft summer night before the hut, telling ghost-stories.

"Suddenly, in the darkness above them they heard strange noises—a flapping, as of great wings, menacing cries. And they saw dimly a formless black shape.

"All but one man ran. This one man, as he cowered on his stool, had the ill luck to be seized by the grapnel.

"The grapnel, going at a great pace, whirled him up for four or five feet in the air and jerked him along at the rate of fifteen miles or so an hour.

" 'Oh, massa, massa,' he yelled, squirming and kicking in that strange flight, 'I'se not de one! I'se not de cawpse! Dick's in de house dah! In de house dah!' "—*Washington Star.*

On the Safe Side.—VISITOR—"Well, son, what will you be when you grow up?"

TOMMY (aged nine)—"A soldier."

VISITOR—"But you will be in danger of getting killed."

TOMMY—"Who'll kill me?"

VISITOR—"Why, the enemy."

TOMMY—"Then I'll be the enemy."—*Catholic News.*

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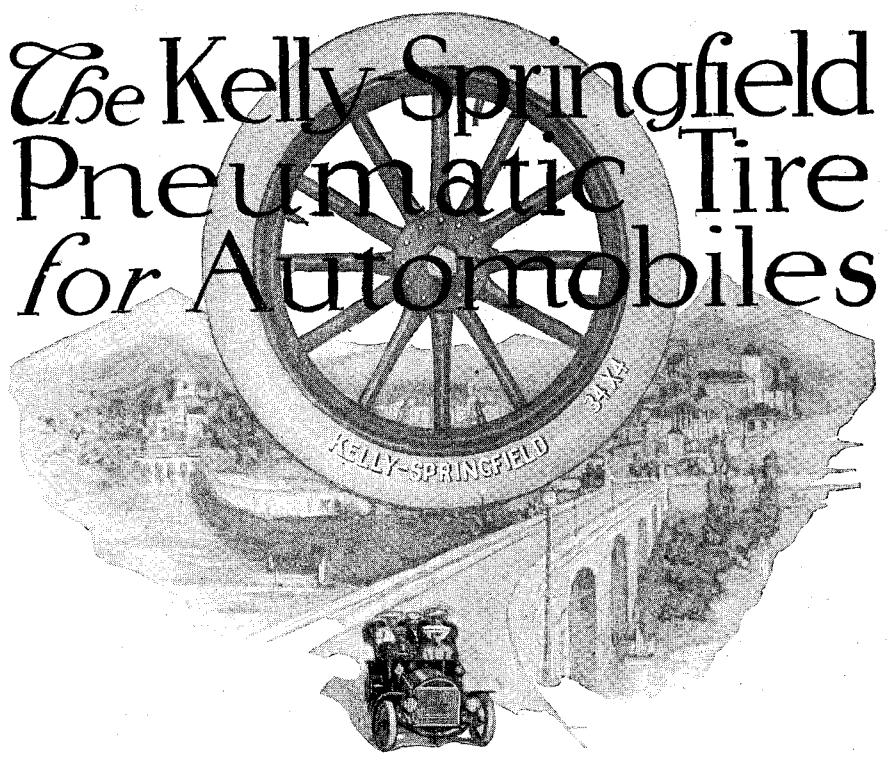

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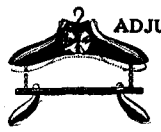

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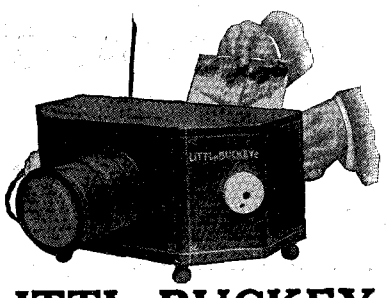

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Hopeful.—HIRUM—"Was yer house damaged by that there cyclone?"

IKE—"Dunno. I hain't found it yit."—*Cleveland Leader.*

A Relief.—"So you're a butcher now?"

"Yes," exclaimed the former dry-goods clerk. "The ladies don't try to match spare ribs or steak."—*Kansas City Journal.*

The Tally.—"What are those notches in your gun?" asked the flirt, who was visiting the ranch.

"They represent men," replied Cactus Sim, "who thought they wuz smarter than I wuz."

"A good idea! I'll have to notch my parasol handle."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

What Troubled Pat.—An old Irish laborer walked into the luxurious studio of an artist and asked for money to obtain a meal, as he was too weak to work.

The artist gave him a shilling, and then, seeing possibilities for a sketch in the queer old fellow, said:

"I'll give you half a dollar if you'll let me paint you."

"Sure," said the man, "it's an easy way to make money, but—but I'm wonderin' how I'd get it off."—*Pick-Me-Up.*

A Misunderstood Man.—"Think of the extravagance of that New-York broker who gave an automobile to an actress."

"Gave away an automobile," rejoined Mr. Chuggins, thoughtfully. "That wasn't extravagance. That was economy."—*Washington Star.*

The New Doctrine.—"Do you believe in the literal idea of future punishment?"

"Not for myself," answered Mr. Sirius Barker. "But I favor it for a lot of people I know."—*Washington Star.*

Too Late.—HUSBAND—"When I am gone, and that will be soon, you must marry again, dearest."

WIFE—"No, Edward; no one will marry an old woman like me. You ought to have died ten years ago for that."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

November 27.—A hundred persons are drowned in the sinking of a steamer carrying laborers to rice-fields on the coast of Luzon.

November 30.—The American battle-ship fleet leaves Manila on its homeward voyage.

December 1.—President Figueroa, of Salvador, promptly crushes a revolt which started in the department of Sonsonate.

December 2.—Nord Alexis is deposed from the Presidency of Haiti, and is forced to flee from the palace to a French war-ship.

December 3.—A procession two miles long carries the new municipal ballot boxes in triumph through the streets of Constantinople.

Domestic.

November 27.—The place of Postmaster-General in Mr. Taft's Cabinet is offered to and accepted by Frank H. Hitchcock, chairman of the Republican National Committee.

November 28.—The State Department confirms the news of an agreement between the United States and Japan.

President Roosevelt invites Secretary Root to head a commission for reorganization of the navy.

An explosion in the Marianna mine of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company kills 125, all in the mine at the time.

December 1.—Truman H. Newberry succeeds Victor H. Metcalf as Secretary of the Navy.

The President issues an order placing more than 15,000 fourth-class postmasters under the Civil-service Law.

December 2.—Tang Shao Yi, special Chinese envoy, is presented to the President, and hands him a letter from the late Emperor of China, thanking this Government for the demission of part of the Boxer indemnity.

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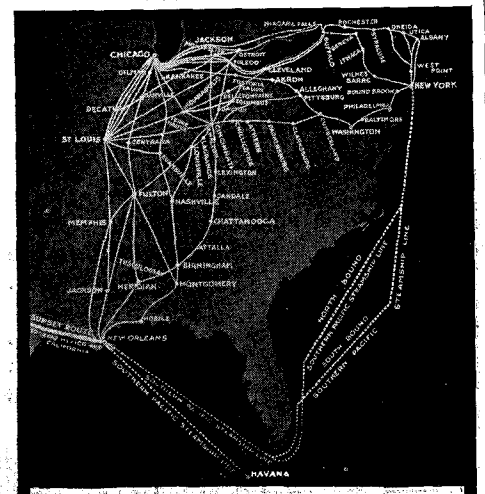

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"W. W. M.," Otisco, N. Y., and "S. H. S.," Mullins, S. C.—"Please advise me if the expression 'to the manor born' is correct, or should it be 'to the manner born'?"

The latter form is correct. This phrase is often incorrectly written "to the manor born" from a faulty knowledge of its meaning, which is, "familiar with something from birth, or born to the use *or manner* of the thing or subject referred to."

"W. A. J.," Dallas, Tex.—The usual practise of editors and compilers of dictionaries is to give the definitions of the words which their works contain in the historical or etymological order, instead of the order of usage. One of the distinguishing features of the STANDARD DICTIONARY is that it gives the most common meaning first, thereby substituting the order of usage for the historical or etymological order.

"A. C.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—The word "surcease" is derived from the Old French *surseoir* (pp. of *sursise*) and means "to cease entirely." Originally it meant "to cause to cease; stop," but this sense is now obsolete.

"L. H. D.," Boston, Mass.—The STANDARD DICTIONARY says, "*Cleanse* implies a worse condition to start from, and more to do, than *clean*. Hercules *cleansed* the Augean stables. *Cleanse* is especially applied to purifying processes where liquid is used, as in the flushing of a street, etc."

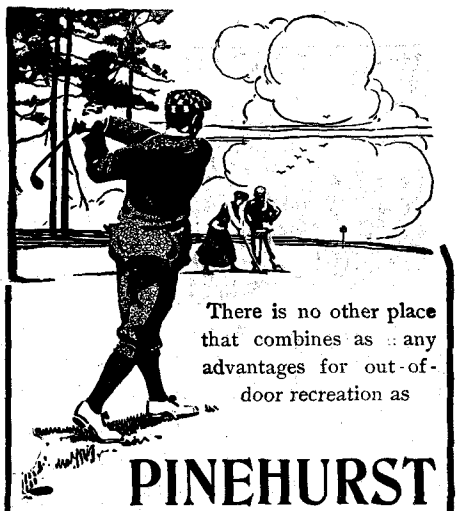
Both of the words were in use as early as the ninth century. At one time *cleanse* was in common use for *clean* which in the days of Edward VI. (*circa* 1552) was employed by the authors of the Book of Common Prayer in the sense of purification which is commonly attributed to *cleanse* to-day. Johnson (1756) defined the adjective *clean* as "(1) free from dirt, filth; (2) free from moral impurity." The verb he defined simply "to free from dirt or filth," which shows that in his day "to clean" had lost the more elevated sense—that of purification from moral defilement—which is commonly associated with *cleanse* to-day. Johnson defined *cleanse* as "(1) to free from filth or dirt by washing or rubbing; (2) to purify from guilt," etc. It may be taken for granted that in common usage to-day to *clean* means "to remove dirt or impurities from" *by dry process*, and to *cleanse*, "(1) to free from defilement, physical or moral; or (2) to clear of everything foul or dangerous; purge, as the stomach by flushing"—usually by the use of a liquid.

"O. V.," Dallas, Tex.—The rendering of the sentence you give is incorrect. It is exprest correctly, "If either *one* of you gentlemen *is* here to-morrow." Where "both" is substituted for "one," as, "If *both* you gentlemen are here to-morrow," the verb should be in the plural, since the word "both" implies plurality.

"C. J. F.," Topeka, Kan.—"Is it proper to say, 'The man that made the porch'? I know that the word 'who' would be proper here, but am in doubt as to the correctness of the word 'that.' Would it be proper to say, 'The cow which I purchased this morning,' or should 'that' be used, or can either be properly employed?"

According to Goold Brown, "who" is literally applied to persons only; "which" to animals and things, and "that" to persons, animals, or things. *That* implies restriction; *who* generally denotes co-ordination. As an illustration of this distinction the late Alfred Ayres, in "The Verbalist," said, "I met the boatman *who* took me across the ferry." If *who* is the proper word here, the meaning is "I met the boatman, and he took me across the ferry," it being supposed that the boatman is known and definite. But if there be several boatmen, and I wish to indicate one in particular, by the circumstance that he had taken me across the ferry, I should use *that*." *That* ought, therefore, to be preferred to *who* or *which* whenever an antecedent not otherwise limited is to be restricted by the relative clause. Applying this ruling to the second sentence given by "C. J. F.," the Lexicographer favors the use of "that" over "which."

Travel



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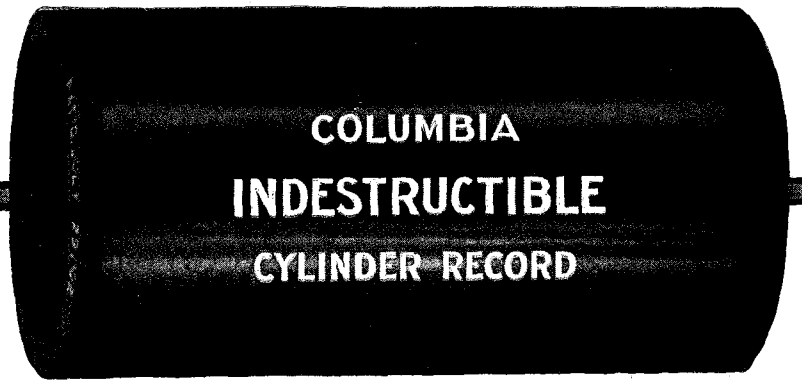

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